

RESULT 930  
ACD30091/C  
ID ACD30091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD30091;  
XX  
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #252.  
DE  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;  
XX peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;  
KW AIDS associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;  
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;  
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;  
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003050240-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.  
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
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PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US034956.  
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansyvers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Gutowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;  
XX  
DR MPI; 2003-503575/47.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX Example 114; Page 190; 459pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane  
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting  
CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for  
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.  
CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes  
CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial  
CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral  
CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,  
CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,  
CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCACGCGGAGGACGCGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCG 1

RESULT 931  
ADA12777/c  
ID ADA12777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ADA12777;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO772 primer #2.  
XX  
DB primer; 68; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;  
XX diabetic injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
KW cardiac complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003055216-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.  
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XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
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XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5196 TCAGCTGCGAGCCACGCTG 5215
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1
RESULT 932
ADA14838
ID ADA14838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA14838;
XX
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hairpin target sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.
XX
XX KM Hairpin sensor; hairpin loop; complementary probe; inverse repeat arm;
XX quenchable fluorescing agent; microarray; semiconductor; nanocrystal;

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KW rhodamine B-labelled dye; detection; gold support; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_binding 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /bound\_molety= "Hairpin oligonucleotide #2"  
FT /note= "Forms a double-stranded region with the hairpin  
FT oligonucleotide shown in examples 3, 4 and 5"  
XX  
XX US2003013109-A1.  
XX  
XX 16-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002US-00176055.  
XX  
XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299460P.  
XX  
XX (BALL/) BALLINGER C T.  
XX (LOCA/) LOCASCIO M.  
XX (LAND/) LANDRY D P.  
XX  
XX Ballinger CT, Locascio M, Landry DP;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-596312/56.  
XX  
XX Hairpin sensor useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a  
PT sample, comprises a hairpin loop assembly including a complementary probe  
PT and a quenchable fluorescing agent.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 11; 16pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a hairpin sensor comprising a hairpin loop  
CC assembly including a complementary probe positioned between a first  
CC inverse repeat arm and a second inverse repeat arm, and a quenchable  
CC fluorescing agent joined, directly or indirectly, to the end of the  
CC second inverse repeat arm of the hairpin loop assembly opposite the  
CC complementary probe. Also claimed is a microarray comprising the hairpin  
CC sensor, where the end of the first inverse repeat arm opposite the  
CC complementary probe is bound, directly or indirectly, to a support, a kit  
CC for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a sample comprising the  
CC hairpin sensor, and a support, and a hairpin sensor system, in which the  
CC particle is conductive or semi-conductive, including at least one of the  
CC above hairpin sensor assemblies. The hairpin sensor further comprises a  
CC functional group joined to the end of the first inverse repeat arm  
CC opposite the complementary probe, or first spacer opposite the first  
CC inverse repeat arm, the functional group selected from amino, carboxyl,  
CC thiol and hydroxyl. Further, the sensor comprises a ligand positioned  
CC between the second inverse repeat arm and the quenchable fluorescing  
CC agent, where the ligand is selected from mercapto, hydroxyl, amino,  
CC nitrile and carboxyl, carboxylic acid, organic acid and amino acid. The  
CC second spacer is positioned between the second inverse repeat arm and the  
CC quenchable fluorescing agent which comprises a semiconductor nanocrystal  
CC or rhodamine B-labelled dye. Within the microarray the support is capable  
CC of accepting a charge. At least one hairpin sensor comprises two or more  
CC hairpin sensors. The two or more hairpin sensors include complementary  
CC probes that are the same or different and respective quenchable  
CC fluorescing agents that are the same or different. The two or more  
CC hairpin sensors are arranged in a spatially-defined pattern. The sensor  
CC and system are useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a  
CC sample. Further, the method involves identifying the target nucleotide  
CC sequence by the location of the complementary probe to which the target  
CC nucleotide sequence binds. The two or more hairpin sensors include  
CC complementary probes or quenchable fluorescing agents, that are  
CC different. The sequence presented is the hairpin oligonucleotide target  
CC sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 933  
ACF04232/c  
ID ACF04232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACF04232;  
AC  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Murine embryonic cell line carboxypeptidase A PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;  
KW pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;  
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus sp.  
XX  
XX WO2003062405-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2003.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.  
XX  
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.  
XX  
XX (OKUM-) OKUMA CONTRACTILENS KENKYUSHO YG.  
XX (INOUE) INOUE K.  
XX  
XX Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-598750/56.  
XX  
XX Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into  
PT functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES  
PT cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic  
PT fibroblast growth factor.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 64; 70pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of  
CC mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises  
CC culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukemia inhibitor  
CC factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention  
CC relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method  
CC is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells  
CC into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian  
CC patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.  
CC The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.  
CC Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present  
CC method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function  
CC (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and  
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning  
CC cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro  
CC screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve  
CC function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is  
CC a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2523 GGCATCAACCAACGTTTCC 2542  
DB 20 GGCATCAACCAACGATTTC 1

RESULT 934  
ACD29506/c  
ID ACD29506 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD29506;  
XX  
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #255.  
XX  
XX Human, secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;  
KM tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; age-related macular degeneration;  
KM sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;  
KM rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;  
KM kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;  
KM celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;  
KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;  
KM reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;  
KM atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;  
KM Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;  
KM Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003049633-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0084022P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083589P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083599P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087086P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-00100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00189304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-002024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00255028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265886.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0140733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145658P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006519.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816820.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00817092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00817800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGACACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGGAAGGACACGCTG 1

RESULT 935

ADA06159

ID ADA06159 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADA06159;

XX

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Nanoparticle labelled oligonucleotides, spacer DNA #2.  
DE  
XX  
XX ss; nanoparticle; colloidal gold; semiconductor; nanomaterial;  
KM nanostructure; viral disease; human immunodeficiency virus infection;  
KM hepatitis virus infection; herpes virus infection;  
KM cytomegalovirus virus infection; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease;  
KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorders; paternity testing;  
KM cell line authentication; gene therapy.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US2003068622-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976863.  
PF  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0012783.  
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
PA  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RU, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX WPI; 2003-576420/54.  
XX  
XX Detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions comprises use of  
PT nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to them that are  
PT complementary to portions of the target nucleic acid sequence.  
XX  
XX Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having at least 2  
XX portions comprising providing a type of nanoparticles (NP, e.g., colloidal  
XX gold) having oligonucleotides (O) attached (where (O) on each NP has a  
XX sequence complementary to sequence of at least two portions of NA),  
XX contacting NA and NP to allow hybridization of (O) on NP with 2 or more  
XX portions of NA, and observing a detectable change brought about by  
XX hybridization of (O) on NP with NA. Also included are aggregate probes,  
XX core probes, substrate having NP attached to it, a metallic or  
XX semiconductor NP having (O) attached to it, nanomaterials/nanostructures  
XX comprising nanoparticles and methods of nanofabrication utilizing  
XX nanoparticles and satellite probes. The methods, probes nucleic acids,  
XX nanoparticles and oligonucleotides are useful for separating a selected  
XX nucleic acid having at least two portions, from other nucleic acids, and  
XX for detecting nucleic acids having at least two portions, for detecting any  
XX NA having at least two portions. The method is useful for detecting any  
XX type of nucleic acids which may be used for diagnosis of disease and in  
XX sequencing of nucleic acids. Preferably, the method is useful for  
XX detecting nucleic acids for diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases  
XX (human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus,  
XX cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus), bacterial diseases, sexually  
XX transmitted diseases, inherited disorders, in forensics, in DNA  
XX sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line authentication, for  
XX monitoring gene therapy, etc. The method is useful in research and  
XX analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the  
XX presence of specific pathogens, etc. Detecting nucleic acids based on  
XX observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap, fast, simple and  
XX robust, and do not require specialised expensive equipment. The present  
XX sequence is a spacer oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of the  
XX invention.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 936  
ACD26995  
ID ACD26995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ACD26995;  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.  
XX  
XX Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "  
XX  
XX US2003049630-A1.  
XX  
XX 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957318.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JD, Elghanian R;  
XX Taton TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-615795/58.  
XX  
XX Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles  
XX having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and  
XX nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.  
XX  
XX Example 18; Page 43; 129pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The  
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached  
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two  
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles  
CC to allow hybridization of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions  
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC the hybridization. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two  
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the  
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a  
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for  
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at  
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene  
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural  
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction  
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention  
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,  
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.  
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for  
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two  
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing  
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of

CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids  
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The present sequence  
CC represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate  
CC the method of the invention

XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 937  
ADB37074/c  
ID ADB37074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB37074;  
AC  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #688.  
XX  
XX de; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;  
XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2003087848-A1.  
XX  
XX 08-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.  
XX  
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.  
XX  
XX (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.  
XX (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.  
XX (FOUR/) FOURON Y.  
XX  
XX Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.  
XX  
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory  
XX nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 221pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or  
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid  
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present  
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy  
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents  
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.

XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5129 AGGATATGAGGAGCATGGA 5148  
|||||  
Db 20 AGGATGAGGAGCATGGA 1

RESULT 938  
ADB36933  
ID ADB36933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```
XX AC ADB36933;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #547.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX
XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 939
ADB36601/C
ID ADB36601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB36601;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #215.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX
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XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX XX
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 940
ADB36929/C
ID ADB36929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB36929;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #543.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX
XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
```

CC	an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match            0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	5393 AAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAAA 5412                         Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
	RESULT 941
ID	AADB81470
XX	AADB81470 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AADB81470;
XX	
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human oestrogen receptor alpha antisense oligonucleotide DNA (SeqID 90).
KM	antisense; human; ss; oestrogen receptor alpha; ESR-alpha;
KW	oestrogen receptor 1; ESR1; NR3A1; bone maintenance;
KW	cardiovascular system; cancer; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disease;
KM	inflammation; tumour formation; infection; cytotoxic; antiinflammatory;
KM	antimicrobial.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens:
FH	
FT	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
PT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
FT	16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
FT	5-methylcytidines"
XX	
PN	MO2003052072-A2.
PD	
XX	26-JUN-2003.
PF	13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040083.
PR	18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00027983.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	
PI	Doble KW, Roach MP;
DR	WPI, 2003-577322/54.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding estrogen
PT	receptor alpha and inhibiting expression of estrogen receptor alpha,
PT	useful for treating a disease or condition e.g. a hyperproliferative
PT	disease.
PS	
PS	Example 15; Page 79; 232pp; English.
CC	This invention relates to human oestrogen receptor alpha (ESR-alpha), and
CC	the novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate its expression. The
CC	oestrogen receptor alpha protein is also known as oestrogen receptor 1,
CC	ESR1, and NR3A1. Oestrogen, the steroid hormone ligand of ESR-alpha, is
CC	important for bone maintenance and plays a protective role in the
CC	cardiovascular system, as well as being required for normal sexual
CC	maturaton through promoting growth and differentiation. Splice variants
CC	of ESR-alpha, however, have been associated with various cancers
CC	including the breast and pituitary. Accordingly, antisense
CC	oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of ESR-alpha in cells or
CC	tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat conditions such as
CC	hyperproliferative disease, inflammation, tumour formation and to prevent
CC	or delay infection. As such, the present invention describes these

CC	activense oligos as having cytosolic, antiinflammatory and antimicrobial activities. This oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression of human oestrogen receptor alpha of the invention.
CC	
CC	
CC	
CC	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	3639 AATTGCTGAATTCAGAGC 3658       1 AAGTGTGAGATTACAGATG 20
Db	
RESULT 942	
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ID	ADBT4083 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADBT4083;
XX	
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PRO DNA PCR primer #252.
XX	
KW	Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; cell death; neuropathy; neuropathic related disease; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Rett's disease; Krabbe's disease; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003045462-A1.
XX	
PD	06-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.  17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P. 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P. 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P. 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065354P. 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P. 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P. 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P. 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P. 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P. 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P. 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220. 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P. 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P. 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P. 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P. 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P. 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P. 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P. 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P. 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P. 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P. 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P. 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P. 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079933P. 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P. 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P. 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080155P. 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080154P. 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P. 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P. 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P. 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P. 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P. 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
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PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
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PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
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PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
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PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886344.  
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;



Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
RESULT 943  
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ID ADB76799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADB76799;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO associated DNA sequence, SEQ ID No:577.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease; Krabbe's disease;  
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; genetic disorder; septic shock;  
KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003083248-A1.  
XX  
XX 01-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.  
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PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferreira N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-755118/71.  
XX  
XX  
PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,  
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 577; 425bp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO  
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking  
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating  
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for  
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a  
CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides  
CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such  
CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Kufs's disease, and Krabbe's disease.  
CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as  
CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation  
CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
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KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
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XX  
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Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
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Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTTG 1  
RESULT 947  
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XX  
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XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
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XX  
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KM tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;  
KM secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;  
KM tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;  
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;  
KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX

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PN  US2003060406-A1.
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XX  30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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PR  02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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PR  22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR  30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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PR  20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR  20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
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PR  22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
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PR  10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR  25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR  01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
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PR  05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
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PR  29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR  09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

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(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

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PA  Abkhenaizi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Eaton DL,
XX  Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,
XX  Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI  Kijavind IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI  Stewart TA, Tuma D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX  WPI; 2003-596568/56.
XX
DR  Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
XX  encoding chem, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT  muscle generation and regeneration, myotrophic lateral sclerosis or
PT  neuropathy.
XX
XX  Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 472pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
XX  polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO313, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
XX  is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
XX  industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
XX  PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,
XX  PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
XX  therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
XX  PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
XX  muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
XX  myotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or
XX  diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
XX  useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
XX  useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
XX  reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
XX  related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridization probes for
XX  mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
XX  individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
XX  for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
XX  protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
XX  useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
XX  polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
XX  (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
XX  are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
XX  fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
XX  detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
XX  affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
XX  sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
XX  protein associated primer.
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;





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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnayers L, Eaton DL;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No.9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DJ,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,
PI Stewart TA, Tuma D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX
XX WPI, 2003-695924/66.
XX
XX New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
XX polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 467bp; English.
XX
PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX CC fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCG 1

RESULT 950
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XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

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KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003069178-A1.  
XX  
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(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX MPI; 2003-657582/62.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO  
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating  
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 468bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX US2003072745-A1.  
XX  
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XX PD 17-APR-2003.  
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XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.  
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XX (SETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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XX PI Ahkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU;
XX PI Kijaviri IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
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XX WPI; 2003-743806/70.
XX
XX PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
XX PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
XX PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 466pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
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XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX AC ADC67673;
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XX XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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XX DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
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XX KW vulnary; vincide; neuroprotective; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
XX KW tissue growth; muscle regeneration; muscle regeneration;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
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XX OS Homo sapiens.
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XX XX US2003073131-A1.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
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PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
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PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
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PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;	
PI	Ferrara N, Fliveroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB;	
PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;	
PI	Kjavan LJ, Kuo SS, Nigler MA, Pan J, Pount NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;	
PI	Stewart TM, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;	
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DR	WPI; 2003-743810/70.	
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PT	Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the	
PT	preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the	
PT	polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.	
XX		
PS	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 464bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO	
CC	polypeptide (1). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615	
CC	is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various	
CC	industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,	
CC	PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,	
CC	PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful	
CC	therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.	
CC	PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and	
CC	muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating	
CC	myotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or	
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Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
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Db	20 TCAGTGTAAAGCCACCGTG 1	
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KW	ophthalmological; antitachytic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;	
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;	
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;	
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.	
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XX	US2003073624-A1.	
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PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
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Db 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
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XX opthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
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XX  
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PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
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XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No.9.3e+02;
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DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003096744-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084458P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
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PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR	01-JUN-1998	98US-0091030P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038R
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0106937R
PR	02-NOV-1998	98US-00522141
PR	02-NOV-1998	98US-00184416
PR	06-NOV-1998	98US-00187368
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-01093040
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-00248455
PR	07-DEC-1998	98US-002020554
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-00218517
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-0113296P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0116321P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99MC-US000106
PR	05-MAR-1999	99US-00254465
PR	08-MAR-1999	99MC-US005028
PR	10-MAR-1999	99US-00265686
PR	10-MAR-1999	99MC-US005190
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-00267213
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0123957P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0126773P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0129673P
PR	12-APR-1999	99US-00284291
PR	12-APR-1999	99US-0130232P
PR	12-APR-1999	99US-0130232P
PR	16-APR-1999	99US-0130222P
PR	16-JUN-1999	99MC-US0139557P
PR	23-JUN-1999	99US-0141037P
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0142680P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MC-US028113
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MC-US028511
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MC-US029655
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MC-US030095
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MC-US031243
PR	30-DEC-1999	99MC-US031274
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000MC-US000219
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000MC-US000277
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000MC-US000376
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000MC-US003565
PR	14-FEB-2000	2000MC-US004341
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000MC-US005004
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MC-US005411
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000MC-US005619
PR	21-MAR-2000	2000MC-US007532
PR	30-MAR-2000	2000MC-US008439
PR	17-MAY-2000	2000MC-US013705
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000MC-US014412
PR	30-MAY-2000	2000MC-US014941
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000MC-US015644
PR	28-JUL-2000	2000MC-US020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000MC-US023328
PR	08-NOV-2000	2000US-00709338
PR	20-NOV-2000	2000US-00723459
PR	01-DEC-2000	2000MC-US032678
PR	10-DEC-2000	2000US-00747259
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000MC-US034356
PR	28-FEB-2001	2001MC-US006520
PR	28-MAR-2001	2001US-00816744
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001US-00816920
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001MC-US009552
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-00854208
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-00854280
PR	25-MAY-2001	2001MC-US017092

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XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
XX PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
XX PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX PA
XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 5196 TCAGCTGTGGAGGCCACGCGT 5215
Db 20 TCAGTGTAAGGCCACGCGT 1
RESULT 956
ADE35665/c
ADE35665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADE35665;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX XX
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulinary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003203434-A1.
XX PD 30-OCT-2003.
XX PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145088.
XX PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
XX PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX PA
XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin JA, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WI;
XX DR WPI; 2003-875641/81.
XX PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
XX PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperteinsulinemia,
XX PS hyopinsulinemia or wounds.
XX PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 462pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CV transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

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to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215

DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1

RESULT 957  
ADE16779/C  
XN ADE16779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADE16779;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003203435-A1.

XX 30-OCT-2003.

PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0038013P.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deansoyers L, Eaton DL, ME;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guiray AL, Hillan KJ;  
XX Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
XX Stewart TA, Thumaz D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-875642/81.

XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
PT hypotension or wounds.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 452bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215

DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1

RESULT 958  
ADD73394/C

ID ADD73394 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
 XX ADD73394;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.  
 KM Human; BS; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203436-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.  
 XX  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivarcoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdner H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-875643/81.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful  
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypotension, and  
 PT wounds.  
 PS  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 453pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337

CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGAGGACGCTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGGTGTAAGGACGACGTG 1  
 RESULT 959  
 ADD72752/c  
 ID ADD72752 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD72752;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 XX Human; BS; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003194781-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.  
 XX  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023278.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI; 2003-852598/79.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful  
 PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human  
 PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte  
 PT cells.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 462pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 960  
 ADEL17403/C  
 ID ADEL17403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADEL17403;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; as; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203433-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.  
 XX  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380118.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI; 2003-875640/81.  
 XX  
 DR New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 XX PT hypotension, leukemia or wounds.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 459pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 CC

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2	DB 1	length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02		
Matches 17, Conservative	0	Mismatches 3	Indels 0	Gaps 0

```

Oy      5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215
          |||||
Db      20   TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

```

**RESULT 961**

AD65508  
ID AD65508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADE65508,

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human FRP5 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:41.

KM ss; primer; human; PCR; WNT; chronic rheumatoid arthritis; WNT10B  
KM rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO2003093508-A1.

PD 13-NOV-2003

PF 25-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP005358.

PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130883.

PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

PI Ima1 K,

DR WPI; 2003-854488/79.

PT Detection of over expression of WNT10B by analysis of synovial fluid  
PT joint tissue or peripheral blood for diagnosis of chronic rheumatoid  
PT arthritis.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 41; 28pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a novel method for diagnosis of chronic

CC rheumatoid arthritis in which synovial fluid, joint tissue or peripheral  
CC blood is analysed to detect greater than normal expression of WNT10B. The  
CC method is useful for simple diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and its  
CC discrimination from osteoarthritis. The present sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer used in the invention.

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.34	Score 15.2	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.04	Prod. No. 9.3e+02		
Matches 17	Conservative 0	Mismatches 3	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY 4595 AACTGCATGCACAGGTCTG 4614  
1 AAGTGATGCACAGCTGCTG 20  
Db

RESULT 962  
ADP69508

AC ADF69508;

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Tapeia yallundaerip PCR primer SEQ ID NO:66.

KW detection; wheat; barley; fungus; fungal pathogen; fungicide; cereal; Tapezia yallundae; Tapezia acutiformis; eyespot disease; PCR primer; ss

OS Synthetic.  
OS Oculimacula yallundae.

PN W02003085378-A2

PD 16-OCT-2003

PF 27-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009706.

PR 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0369796P.

PA (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.

**PI Barnett CJ, Beck JJ;**

DR WPI; 2003-804348/75.

PT New nucleic acid molecules useful for detecting a fungal pathogen, for  
PT monitoring disease development in plant populations and for deriving  
PT primers for polymerase chain reaction-based diagnostic assays.

PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 66; 41pp; English

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting wheat and barley  
CC fungal pathogens which are resistant to certain fungicides. The wheat and  
CC barley fungi are *Tapesia yellundae* and *Tapesia acroformis*, which cause  
CC eyespot disease. The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules,  
CC a kit and a method which are useful for detecting the fungal pathogen,  
CC and can be used for monitoring disease development in plant populations.  
CC The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02		
Matches 17	Conservative 0	Mismatches 3	Indels 0	Gaps 0

**Dy**            855 CACCTCCACCGCAGTGTAA 874  
               |||||  
**Db**            1 CACTTCACGCGCAGTGATTA 20

Result	ID	Sequence	Score	DB	Length	Mismatches	Indels	Gaps
Result 963	ADP09421	ADP09421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.						
XX	ADP09421;							
XX	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)							
XX	Linking oligonucleotide #55.							
XX	Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;							
XX	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.							
XX	Synthetic.							
XX	US2003148282-A1.							
XX	07-AUG-2003.							
XX	12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976968.							
XX	29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.							
XX	21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.							
XX	29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240785.							
XX	25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.							
XX	26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.							
XX	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.							
XX	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.							
XX	Mitkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Stornhoff UJ, Righanian R,							
XX	Taton TA;							
XX	WPI; 2003-897536/82.							
XX	Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions comprises							
XX	contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions to allow							
XX	hybridization of the oligonucleotides, and observing detectable change							
XX	brought by hybridization.							
XX	Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 129pp; English.							
XX	The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at							
XX	least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide							
XX	conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow							
XX	hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of							
XX	the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by							
XX	hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the							
XX	sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of							
XX	the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results							
XX	in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking							
XX	oligonucleotide of the invention.							
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;							
XX	Query Match							
XX	Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;							
XX	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;							
XX	5393 AAAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412							
XX	1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20							
XX	RESULT 964							
XX	ADP65655							
XX	ADP65655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.							
XX	ADP65655;							
XX	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)							
XX	Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.							

[illegible]



XX US2003180783-A1.  
XX 25-SEP-2003.  
XX 09-APR-2003; 2003US-00410324.  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961949.  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;  
XX Taton TA;  
XX WPI; 2003-863931/80.  
XX  
XX Detection of nucleic acid with two portions comprising providing  
XX nanoparticles having oligonucleotides, contacting nucleic acid and  
XX nanoparticles to allow hybridization of oligonucleotides on  
XX nanoparticles, and observing detectable change.  
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; Opp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to methods of detecting nucleic acids  
XX whether natural or synthetic and whether modified or unmodified. The  
XX invention also relates to materials for detecting nucleic acids and to  
XX methods of separating a selected nucleic acid from other nucleic acids.  
XX The invention is useful for detecting nucleic acid having at least 2  
XX portions. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to synthesise  
XX and purify fluorescein labelled oligonucleotides  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 966  
ADF47417/C  
ID ADF47417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF47417;  
AC  
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
DE  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003195333-A1.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978194.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077532P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079653P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081299P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084644P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085573P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085580P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085582P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085682P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085697P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085700P
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PR	18-MAY-1998	98US-0086023P
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PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0106978P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0106978P
PR	02-NOV-1998	98US-00184216
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PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0109304P
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PR	07-DEC-1998	98US-00202054
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PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113621P
PR	05-JAN-1999	98US-00254465
PR	05-JAN-1999	98US-00254465
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PR	12-MAR-1999	98US-00267213
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PR	14-MAY-1999	98US-0134287P
PR	14-MAY-1999	98US-0134287P
PR	02-JUN-1999	98US-005010733
PR	02-JUN-1999	98US-005012252
PR	16-JUN-1999	98US-0139557P
PR	23-JUN-1999	98US-0139557P
PR	07-JUL-1999	98US-0141037P
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PR	25-AUG-1999	98US-00380142
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PR	30-DEC-1999	98US-005031243
PR	30-DEC-1999	98US-005031274
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000US-0000277
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000US-0000376
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000US-0000365
PR	18-FEB-2000	2000US-00004341
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000US-00005004
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000US-00005841
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000US-0000619
PR	21-MAR-2000	2000US-00007532
PR	30-MAR-2000	2000US-00008439

PR	7-MAY-2000	2000MO-US013705
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000MO-US014042
PR	30-MAY-2000	2000MO-US014941
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000MO-US015264
PR	28-JUN-2000	2000MO-US020710
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PR	08-NOV-2000	2000MO-US079323
PR	27-NOV-2000	2000US-07723749
PR	01-DEC-2000	2000MO-US032678
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000US-00743259
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000MO-US0034956
PR	28-FEB-2001	2001MO-US006520
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001US-00816744
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001US-00816920
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001MO-US009552
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-00854208
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-00854280
PR	25-MAY-2001	2001MO-US017092
PR	01-JUN-2001	2001US-00872035
PR	01-JUN-2001	2001MO-US017805
PR	15-JUN-2001	2001US-00874503
PR	14-JUN-2001	2001US-00882636
PR	19-JUN-2001	2001US-00886342
PR	20-JUN-2001	2001MO-US019692
PR	29-JUN-2001	2001MO-US021066
PR	09-JUL-2001	2001MO-US021735
PR	30-JUL-2001	2001US-00915585
XX		
PA	(GETH )	GENENTECH INC.

Query	March 17, 2017	Score 15.2	DB 1	Length 20
Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02		
Matches	17, Conservative	0, Mismatches	3, Indels	0, Gaps
QY	5196	TCAGGCTGGAGGCCACGCTG	5215	
DB	20	TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG	1	

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XX RESULT 967
XX ADF09808/c
XX ID ADF09808 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
XX ADF09808;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human b-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide seq id 77.
XX
XX tumor metastasis; human; raf; raf expression inhibitor; cytostatic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; antisense-therapy; hyperproliferative disorder
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; b-raf kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; ss
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003119769-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173225.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00889882.
XX 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX

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PI Monia BP;  
XX WPI; 2003-863446/80.  
DR  
XX Preventing and/or treating conditions associated with raf expression,  
PT such as hyperproliferative disorders, atherosclerosis and tumors, using  
XX anti-sense oligonucleotide modulation of human raf gene expression.  
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 104; 41bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a method of preventing or treating tumour  
CC metastasis in an animal comprising administering to the animal an  
CC oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length, which is targeted to mRNA  
CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also  
CC disclosed are raf oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, proteins and  
CC compositions used in the methods of the invention. The oligonucleotides  
CC have cytostatic and anti-atherosclerotic properties, are useful as Raf-  
CC inhibitors and in anti-sense-therapy. The methods and compositions of the  
CC present invention are useful for preventing and/or treating conditions  
CC associated with raf expression, such as hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC atherosclerosis and tumours. This sequence represents a human b-raf  
CC kinase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5412 AAAATGAAATTAAGGATA 5431  
DB 20 AAAAGGAAATTAATGACA 1  
RESULT 968  
ID ADF65590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF65590;  
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.  
XX Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;  
XX nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX US2003124528-A1.  
XX PN  
XX 03-JUL-2003.  
XX  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976601.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.  
XX 29-JUN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff JV, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX WPI; 2003-810979/76.  
XX  
XX Detection of nucleic acid useful for, e.g. research and analytical  
PT laboratories in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, comprises contacting  
PT nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles attached with  
PT oligonucleotides.

XX  
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATTCAAAAGGAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAATTCAAAAGGAA 20  
RESULT 969  
ID ADF92514/C  
XX ADF92514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF92514;  
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Bread wheat amylose synthetase Wx-Die-related mismatch PCR primer 4.  
XX  
XX Wx-Die; waxy; amylose synthetase; bread wheat; plant; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Triticum aestivum.  
XX OS  
XX JP2003259898-A.  
XX PN  
XX 16-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00066746.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00066746.  
XX  
XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.  
XX WPI; 2003-869109/81.  
XX  
XX Identifying wheat variety having Wx-Die gene involves detecting presence  
PT or absence of amylose synthetase gene.  
XX  
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 18; 38bp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a wheat variety  
CC having the Wx-Die (waxy) gene comprising detecting the presence or  
CC absence of the amylose synthetase (Wx-Die gene). The method of the  
CC invention may be useful for efficiently identifying a wheat variety  
CC having the Wx-Die gene. The current sequence is that of the bread wheat  
CC Wx-Die-related PCR primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 568 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGCTGAA 587  
DB 20 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGCTGCA 1

```

RESULT 970
ADP88151/c
ID   ADP88151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP88151;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO 1734.
XX
KW   human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
XX   primer; PCR.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX   Homo sapiens.
XX   JP2003235571-A.
XX   PN
XX   26-AUG-2003.
XX   PD
XX   12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX   PF
XX   12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX   PR
XX   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX   PA
XX   WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX   DR
XX   Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX   in human gene.
XX   PT
XX   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1734; 704bp; Japanese.
XX   PS
XX   The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
XX   from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
XX   in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
XX   further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
XX   fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
XX   specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
XX   a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
XX   gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
XX   diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
XX   The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX   one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
XX   detection method of the invention.
XX   CC
XX   SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX   Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX   Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX   QY      3973 CTGCTGACATCAAGGCTGA 3992
XX   DB      20 CTGCTGAGAGCTAGGCTGA 1
XX
XX   RESULT 971
XX   ADP88208
XX   ID   ADP88208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX   AC   ADP88208;
XX   DT   26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX   DE   Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO 1791.
XX   KW   human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
XX

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```

XX   primer; PCR.
XX
XX   OS   Synthetic.
XX   Homo sapiens.
XX   JP2003235571-A.
XX   PN
XX   26-AUG-2003.
XX   PD
XX   12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX   PF
XX   12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX   PR
XX   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX   PA
XX   WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX   DR
XX   Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX   in human gene.
XX   PT
XX   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1791; 704bp; Japanese.
XX   PS
XX   The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
XX   from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
XX   in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
XX   further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
XX   fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
XX   specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
XX   a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
XX   gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
XX   diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
XX   The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
XX   polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX   one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
XX   detection method of the invention.
XX   CC
XX   SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX   Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX   Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX   QY      2108 GCCTGATGACGAGTGAAG 2127
XX   DB      1 GCCTGATGACGAGTGAAG 20
XX
XX   RESULT 972
XX   ADG53174/c
XX   ID   ADG53174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX   AC   ADG53174;
XX   DT   11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX   DE   Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX   KW   Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX   optalmological; antihartiritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerary;
XX   auditoey; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX   articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX   wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX   KW
XX   OS   Homo sapiens.
XX   PN   US2003216561-A1.
XX   PD   20-NOV-2003.
XX   PF   25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013927.
XX

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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
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PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
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PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.

```
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-902053/82.
XX
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
XX diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 457bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 973
XX ADG60494/c
XX ID ADG60494 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG60494;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003206915-A1.
XX
XX PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013916.
XX
XX PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-901034/82.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
XX in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
XX mapping, and as chromosome markers in tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 520bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 974
XX ADHS9608/c
XX ID ADHS9608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADHS9608;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #12.  
XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;  
KM probe.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO2003027328-A2.  
XX 03-APR-2003.  
XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.  
XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.  
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.  
XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.  
XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldeg-Nielsen JT, Williams BF;  
XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.  
XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid  
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence  
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic  
acid.  
XX Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 14; 103bp; English.  
XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is  
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid  
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived  
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay  
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method  
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably  
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more  
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic  
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or  
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of  
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a  
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic  
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The  
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with  
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.  
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and  
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the  
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array  
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,  
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic  
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the  
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to  
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus  
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the  
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially  
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic  
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,  
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.  
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of  
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization  
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,  
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic  
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from  
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence  
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 975  
ID ADH59620  
ADH59620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADH59620;  
AC  
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #24.  
DE  
XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;  
KM probe.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO2003027328-A2.  
XX 03-APR-2003.  
XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.  
XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.  
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.  
XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.  
XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldeg-Nielsen JT, Williams BF;  
XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.  
XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid  
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence  
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic  
PT acid.  
XX Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 26; 103bp; English.  
XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is  
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid  
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived  
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay  
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method  
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably  
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more  
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic  
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or  
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of  
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a  
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic  
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The  
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with  
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.  
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and  
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the  
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array  
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,  
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic  
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the  
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to  
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus  
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the  
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially  
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic  
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,  
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.  
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of  
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization  
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,  
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic  
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from

CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence  
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATACAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 976  
AD161254/c  
ID AD161254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AD161254;  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
DE  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003077700-A1.  
XX  
PD 24-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999830.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.



PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99KO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99KO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000431.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019592.  
 PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdler H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-765401/72.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide e.g. PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 or  
 PT PRO617 polypeptide, useful for treating sight loss due to retinitis  
 PT pigmentosum by enhancing retinal neural cells survival.  
 PT  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 465bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 977  
 AB286068  
 ID AB286068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AB286068;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1310; 872bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2639 CCCTGAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 CGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCG 20

## RESULT 978

ABZ88267

ID ABZ88267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ88267;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3509; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAANA 5412  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 979

ABZ88565

ID ABZ88565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ88565;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3807; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

	Matches	17, Conservative	0, Mismatches	3, Indels	0, Gaps
QY	5393	AAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAAA	5412		
		_       _			
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20		

RESULT 980  
ABZ88619  
ID ABZ88619 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88619;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; da-

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002, 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, LI Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAe, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3861; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the patent specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

	Matches	17	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3	Indels	0	Gaps	0
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA	5412							
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20							

RESULT 981  
ABZ90374  
ID ABZ90374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ90374;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DB Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; tenses; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallathmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy  
KM antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; da.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, LI Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

[illegible]

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5616; 872pp; English

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAACAAA 20

RESULT 982
ABZ89705
ID ABZ89705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89705;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4947; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 983
ABZ88816
ID ABZ88816 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88816;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4058; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

	Matches	17; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps	0; Ns
Qy	5393	AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA	5412			
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20			

	Matches	17	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3	Indels	0	Gaps	0
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA	5412							
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20							

RESULT	984
ABZ68861	
ID	ABZ68861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
XX	
AC	ABZ68861;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

RESULT	985
ID	ABZ89546
XX	ABZ89546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ABZ89546;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; allsenses; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

KM Human; rhinense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM rhinense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200265308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XA  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002W0-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
XX  
XX WPI, 2003-229219/22.  
DR

PA (EPIC-) ERIGENESIS PHARM. INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4123; 872pp; English.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4788; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 1-20 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense, to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Beet Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

sq	sequence	20 bp;	18 A;	0 C;	0 G;	2 T;	0 U;	0 Other;
	Query Match		0.3%;	Score	15.2;	DB	1;	Length
	Best Local Similarity		85.0%;	Pred. No.	9.3e+02;			

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5391 TTAATAATACAAAAAGA 5410  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 TTAATAATACAAAAAGA 20

RESULT 986  
ABZ89706  
ID ABZ89706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89706;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4948; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGA 5412  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 AAAAAATACAAAAAGA 20

RESULT 987  
ABZ99104  
ID ABZ99104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ99104;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14346; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTATCTCAA 3611

Db 1 GTTGCCAGGCTGCTCAA 20

## RESULT 988

ABZ88620  
ID ABZ88620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88620;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqlunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqlunone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3862; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqlunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqlunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 989

ABZ88880  
ID ABZ88880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88880;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqlunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqlunone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4122; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqlunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqlunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5392 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411
Db 1 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 990
ABZ89179
ID ABZ89179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89179;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4421; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5392 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411
Db 1 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 991
ABZ92865
ID ABZ92865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92865;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8107; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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	Matches	17, Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	5389	AAATTAATAAATACAAAA	5408						
Db	1	AAATTAATAAATAAAAAA	20						

RESULT 992  
ABZ88814  
ID ABZ88814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ID	AB288814	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX		
AC	AB288814;	
XX		
DT	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DS	Human oligonucleotide sequence.	

KM Human; anti-tense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM anti-inflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; anti-inflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antihistaminic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; gene therapy;  
KM adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; da-

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

NYce JW, LI Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

**XX :**

XX 5

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisenese to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ublquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4056; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;		

	Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
OY	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAAA	5412		-					
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20							

RESULT 993  
ABZ888456/c  
ID ABZ888456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ID	ABZ88456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABZ88456;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human anti-sense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiallergic;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy  
KM adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3698; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 920 AGAAGGCTTTGACACG 939
Db 20 AGAAGGATGATGACACG 1

RESULT 994
ABZ89241
ID ABZ89241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89241;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4463; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 995
ABZ90650
ID ABZ90650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90650;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5892; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 996  
AB288301  
ID AB288301 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB288301;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3543; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3056 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCACAGCT 3075  
Db 1 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCAGGT 20

RESULT 997  
AB288618  
ID AB288618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB288618;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3860; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAAA 5421
Db 1 CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 998
ABZ88815
ID ABZ88815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ88815;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX
XX Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
PT WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antiense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4057; 872bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antiense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antiense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 999
ABZ89131/c
ID ABZ89131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ89131;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX
XX Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
PT WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antiense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4373; 872bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antiense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antiense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2636 CGTCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTG 2655
Db 1 CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20

RESULT 1002
ABZ90566
ID ABZ90566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90566;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5808; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1537 GGGAGTCAACACTGGCCAG 1556
Db 1 GGGATATCAACACTGGCCAG 20

RESULT 1003
ABZ85435/c
ID ABZ85435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85435;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

## RESULT 1004

AB286075  
ID AB286075 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB286075;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosratic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS NO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI, 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1317; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosratic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2636 CGGCCGCGAGCGTCGCTG 2655  
Db 1 CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20

## RESULT 1005

AB288817  
ID AB288817 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB288817;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosratic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS NO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI, 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4059; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosratic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1006  
ABZ88939  
ID ABZ88939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ88939;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
PN  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4181; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1007  
ABZ89302  
ID ABZ89302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89302;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
PN  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4544; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;



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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
      ||||| | ||||| |||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
```

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Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAA 5412
      ||||| | ||||| |||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

```

RESULT	1008
AB288566	
ID	AB288566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AB288566;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

RESULT	1.009
ABZ93280/c	
ID	ABZ93280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABZ93280;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; gene/allergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

KM Human; anti-sense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM anti-inflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; anti-inflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;  
KM anti-sense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

**05 Homo sapiens.**

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

24-APR-2001: 2001US-0286137P.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce, T.W. T. J. V. Sandraaara A. Katz B. Dabalan J. Acumlar D.

NYce ,TW. I,I Y. Sandraaara A. Katz E. PabaJan J. Aquilar D:

PI Miller S, Yang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XY

PL MILLER S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;  
XY

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

DR WP1: 2003-229219/22  
 XY

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired replication, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiqunone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3808; 872bp; English.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8522; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypocensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/publ/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/publ/published_pct_sequences)

**Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;**

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.38; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3461 AGCTGCTCATCTTCAGCAGA 3480
Db 20 AGCAGCTCAACTCAGCAGA 1

RESULT 1010
ABZ89086
ID ABZ89086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89086;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4328; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1011
ABZ88040
ID ABZ88040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88040;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3282; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 582 GCTGAGAGTTCAGCTC 601  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GCTGAGAGTTCAGCTCC 20

## RESULT 1012

AB288813  
ID AB288813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB288813;  
XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX

PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX

PA (BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4055; 872pp; English.  
XX

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5388 GAATTAATAAATACAAAA 5407  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GAATTTAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1013

AB293391/c  
ID AB293391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB293391;  
XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX

PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX

PA (BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8633; 872pp; English.  
XX

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2635 CCCTCCCTGCAGCTGCTGCT 2654
Db 20 CCCTCCATCCGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1014
AB285533
ID AB285533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB285533;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 775; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1015
AB289015
ID AB289015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289015;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4257; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5396 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAAAA 5415  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1018  
ABZ89016  
ID ABZ89016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89016;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antiense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqunone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4258; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antiense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antiense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1019  
ABZ89120  
ID ABZ89120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89120;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antiense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqunone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4362; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antiense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antiense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1020

AB289704  
 ID AB289704 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB289704;  
 XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;  
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

XX WO200285308-A2.  
 XX

XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX

XX NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX

XX WPI, 2003-229219/22.  
 XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4946; 872pp; English.  
 XX

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive, and  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytosolic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ffp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1021

ACD27320  
 ID ACD27320 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ACD27320;  
 XX

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.  
 XX

XX Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;  
 KM virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;  
 KM cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;  
 KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;  
 KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.  
 XX

XX Synthetic.  
 XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1 /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "

XX US2002155461-A1.  
 XX

XX 24-OCT-2002.  
 XX

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976378.  
 XX

XX 29-JUN-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
 XX

XX 21-JUN-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
 XX

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
 XX

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
 XX

XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
 XX

XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
 XX

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
 XX

XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;  
 PI Taton TA;  
 XX

XX WPI, 2003-228115/22.  
 XX

PT Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,  
 PT comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to  
 PT them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.  
 XX

XX Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.  
 XX

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid  
 CC having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having  
 CC oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle  
 CC has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.  
 CC The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of  
 CC the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of  
 CC nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the  
 CC hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a  
 CC selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and  
 CC for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the  
 CC invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be  
 CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.  
 CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for  
 CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency  
 CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr  
 CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate the method of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412

1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1022

ACCS867/c

ACCS867;

08-SEP-2003 (first entry)

Doubly labelled DNA probe.

Probe; nucleic acid detection; ss.

Synthetic.

MO2003043402-A2.

30-MAY-2003.

21-OCT-2002; 2002MO-US033699.

19-OCT-2001; 2001US-0336432P.

(PROL-) PROLIGO LLC.

Bruce I, Davies M, Wolter A;

WPI; 2003-505122/47.

Detection or quantification of nucleic acid analyte, by hybridizing a nucleic acid probe having non-identical covalently attached dyes, with nucleic acid analyte, and measuring change in fluorescence of the probes.

Example 9; Page 32; 110pp; English.

The present sequence is an example of nucleic acid probes of the invention. The probe may be doubly labeled with non-identical covalently attached dyes, e.g. the fluorescent intercalator ethidium, which serves as the detector dye and the fluorescent dye fluorescein, which serves as the donor dye of a fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) system. A bifunctional linker was used to attach the dyes to the oligonucleotide. The probe generates a fluorescent signal upon hybridisation to a complementary nucleic acid based on the interaction of the intercalator with the formed double-stranded DNA. Nucleic acid probes of the invention can be used in homogeneous assays, real-time PCR monitoring, transcription assays, expression analysis on nucleic acid microarrays and other microarray applications such as genotyping

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412

||||| ||||| |||  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1023

ACD42197/c

ACD42197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ACD42197;

05-SEP-2003 (first entry)

Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human b-raf, T51S13744.

Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer; signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis; hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.

Homo sapiens.

US2003032607-A1.

13-FEB-2003.

25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.

31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

PR 31-MAY-1995; 95MO-US007111.

PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-0088982.

PR 06-JUL-1998; 98MO-US013961.

PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.

(MONI/) MONIA B P.

Monia BP;

WPI; 2003-503332/47.

Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.

Example 18; Page 14; 42pp; English.

The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction, regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma), and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo is also useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or neovascularisation). The oligo is also useful for inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos are also useful as tools, for example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting a human raf mRNA

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;



Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5412 AATATGAATTAAGGATA 5431  
Db 20 AAAAGGAAATTAATGAACA 1

RESULT 1024

ACD42910/C  
ID ACD42910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACD42910;

DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #213.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virulence; gene therapy;

KM cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;

KM viral infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003050239-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 01-MAR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.

PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.

PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123357P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

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PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-013032P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
OY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCGCAGTG 5215
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTTG 1
```

```
RESULT 1025
AB222916/c
ID AB222916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB222916;
XX
XX 08-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Phosphorothioate 20-mer oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Chiral; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide synthesis; enantiomer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
PN
XX WO2002102815-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018581.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881535.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ravikumar VT;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-157021/15.
XX
PT Preparing internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enhanced in Sp/Rp
PT enantiomer, by coupling a synthon with 2'-substituted nucleoside in
PT presence of coupling agent having a pKa that enhances linkage in Sp/Rp
PT enantiomer.
PT
PS Example 1; Page 31; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for preparing an
XX internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enriched in the Sp or Rp
XX enantiomer between a synthon having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5' position
XX and a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at
XX the 3'-position, comprising coupling a synthon with a 2'-substituted
XX nucleoside in the presence of coupling agent that is selected to enhance
XX either the Rp or Sp enantiomer according to its pKa. This method is
XX useful for preparing an oligonucleotide having at least one region of
XX internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp or Rp enantiomer,
XX which involves providing a nucleotide having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5'-
XX position or a growing oligonucleotide chain having a hydroxyl moiety at
XX the 5'-position, coupling the nucleotide or growing oligonucleotide chain
XX to a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at
XX the 3' position in the presence of the coupling agent, and repeating the
XX coupling step until the desired number of linkages is established. The
XX oligonucleotide having a region of internucleotide linkages that is
XX enhanced in the Sp enantiomer is further processed to include another
XX region of internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp and/or Rp
XX enantiomer. Oligonucleotides prepared by the method lead to improved
XX drugs, diagnostics and research reagents. The present sequence represents
XX an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the present invention
SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
OY 5393 AAAAAATCAAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

RESULT 1026  
 ABD22298  
 ID ABD22298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD22298;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1310.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1310; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2639 CCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658  
 DB 1 CCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCCG 20  
 RESULT 1027  
 ABD24497  
 ID ABD24497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD24497;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3509.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3509; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
|||||  
|  
  
RESULT 1028  
ABD25047  
ID ABD25047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD25047;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4059.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4059; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
|||||  
|  
  
RESULT 1029  
ABD25316  
ID ABD25316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD25316;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX A1092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4328.  
XX  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4328; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
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CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotaxic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 5393 AAAAAATTCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XX  
RESULT 1030  
ABD21763  
XX ABD21763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD21763;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 775.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotaxic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperextension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285309-A2.  
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
PF  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
PR  
XX (EPIC-) EPIDENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
PI NYCE JW, LY Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
DR  
XX  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 775; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
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CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotaxic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 5393 AAAAAATTCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XX  
RESULT 1031  
ABD25246  
XX ABD25246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25246;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX  
DE A1051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4258.  
XX  
XX

KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PI Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4258; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
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 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
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 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Freq. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1032  
 ABD29621/c  
 ID ABD29621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD29621;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE H86812-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8633.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PI Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8633; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 2635 CCGTCCCTGAGCTGCTGCT 2654  
DB 20 CCGTCCATCCGCGCTGCTGCT 1  
RESULT 1033  
ABD24848  
ID ABD24848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD24848;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3860.  
XX  
OS Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3860; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
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CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
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CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SO Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5402 CAAAAGGAAAATGAAA 5421  
DB 1 CAAAAGGAAAATGAAA 20  
RESULT 1034  
ABD24849  
ID ABD24849 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD24849;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3861.  
XX  
OS Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3861; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

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CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

DB

RESULT 1035

ABD21665/c

ID ABD21665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD21665;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 677.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,

XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
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XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
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XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

DB

RESULT 1036

ABD24796

ID ABD24796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD24796;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE A1122689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3808.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.



XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX NYCE JW, L4 Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3608; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1037  
ABD25043  
ID ABD25043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25043;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4055.  
XX  
XX Human; antilease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX NYCE JW, L4 Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4055; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5388 GAATTAATAAAATCAAAAAA 5407  
Db 1 GAATTAATAAAATAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1038  
ABD25045  
XX ABD25045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25045;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4057.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4057; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosolic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1039  
ABD25350  
XX ABD25350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25350;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1096522-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4362.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4362; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosolic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1040  
ABD29510/c  
ID ABD29510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD29510;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE AA664176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8522.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8522; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating asthma, and  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosstatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3461 AGCTGCTCATCTTCAGCAGA 3480  
Db 20 AGCAGCTCAGCTCAGCAGA 1  
RESULT 1041  
ABD22301  
ID ABD22301 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD22301;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1313.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1313; 763bp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2636 CGTCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTG 2655  
1 CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20

RESULT 1042  
ABD22305  
XX ABD22305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD22305;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human steamllocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1317.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
XX PN MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1317; 763bp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2636 CGTCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTG 2655  
1 CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20

RESULT 1043  
ABD25245  
XX ABD25245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25245;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
XX PN A1051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4257.  
XX  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX

KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 KM  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4257; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1044

ABD25409  
 ID ABD25409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD25409;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4421.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 KM  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4421; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX

Sequence 20 BP, 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAA 5411

1 TAAAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 1045

ABD24686/c

ID ABD24686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD24686;

29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

AA281534-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3698.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

MO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3698; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and its administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP, 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 AGAAGAGGCTTTGAGACAG 939

20 AGAAGAGGCTTTGAGACAG 1

RESULT 1046

ABD25169

ID ABD25169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD25169;

29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

AI041482-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4181.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

MO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4181; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 20  
RESULT 1047  
ABD25471  
ID ABD25471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD25471;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1041212-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4483.  
XX  
XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has anti-sense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4483; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 20  
RESULT 1048  
ABD24270  
ID ABD24270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD24270;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3282.  
XX  
XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.



XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.	
PA	(BEIG-) BEIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraasaga A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,	
XX		
DR	WP1; 2003-093058/08.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease	
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted	
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and	
PT	bronchodilating agent.	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3282; 763pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,	
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating	
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and	
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,	
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating	
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung	
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.	
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery	
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)	
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition	
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,	
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a	
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or	
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered	
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production	
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to	
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The	
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung	
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated	
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,	
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory	
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary	
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary	
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.	
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to	
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of	
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system	
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to	
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.	
QY	582 CCTGAGGAGTTTCAGCTTC 601	
	1 GCTGCAGCAGTTCACGCTCC 20	
Dd		
RESULT 1049		
ID	ABD24795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	ABD24795;	
AC	ABD24795;	
DT	29-JUN-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	All22689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3807.	
XX		
KW	Human; antisense, bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain;	
KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;	
KW	surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;	
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;	

KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 SN W0200285309-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PF  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3807; 763bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3+02;  
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX 5393 AAAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 XX 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20



ID ABD25110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ABD25110;  
AC  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4122.  
XX  
KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has anti-sense  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4122; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX oligonucleotide, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5392 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411  
Db 1 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20  
RESULT 1051  
ABD25934  
ID ABD25934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25934;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4946.  
XX  
DE  
XX  
KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
OS  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has anti-sense  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4946; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX oligonucleotide, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1052

ID ABD25935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD25935;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4947.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4947; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1053

ID ABD25936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD25936;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4948.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4948; 763bp; English.  
 CC  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAGAGAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1054  
 ABD32135  
 ID ABD32135 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD32135;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14346.  
 XX  
 KW Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 KM  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200285309-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14346; 763bp; English.  
 CC  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTATCTCAA 3611  
 Db 1 GTTGCCACAGGCTGCTCAA 20  
 RESULT 1055  
 ABD21541/c  
 ID ABD21541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD21541;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB S100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 553.  
 XX  
 KW Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM

KW		respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KV		emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM		pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX		
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS		
PN	MO200285309-A2.	
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.	
PF	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.	
XX		
PR	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PA	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
P1	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,	
XX	WPI; 2003-093058/08.	
DR		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense	
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to	
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and	
PT	bronchodilating agent.	
XX		
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 553; 763pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,	
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating	
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and	
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,	
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating	
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung	
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.	
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery	
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)	
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition	
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,	
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a	
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or	
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered	
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production	
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to	
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The	
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung	
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated	
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,	
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory	
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary	
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary	
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.	
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to	
CC	cytidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of	
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system	
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to	
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	5393 AAAAATTCACAAAAGGAA 5412	
DB	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	
	RESULT 1056	
	ABD25671	
ID	ABD25671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	

XX	ABD25671;
AC	
XX	
DT	29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	AI024215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4683.
XX	
KM	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM	respiratory tract inflammation; adenose sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM	surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
OS	
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285309-A2.
XX	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenose, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4683; 763pp; English.
XX	
XX	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenose sensitivity. Levels of adenose (A) or (A) receptors, the
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antisthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenose content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenose into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1057  
 ABD25776  
 ID ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25776;  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE A1085559 DNA fragment.  
 XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200285309-A2.  
 PN 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Nlyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4788; 763bp; English.  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SO Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTTAAAAATACAAAAGCA 5410  
 Db 1 TTTAAAAATACAAAAGCA 20

RESULT 1058  
 ABD25361/c  
 ID ABD25361 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25361;  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4373.  
 XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200285309-A2.  
 PN 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Nlyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4373; 763bp; English.  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC the instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		
Matches 17; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

```

QY      5119 AGGCGCAAGAGGAAATAGGA 5138
          |||||
Db      20  AGGCGGAAGAGGAAAAAGAA 1

```

**RESULT 1059**

ABD21765  
ID ABD21765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD21765;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 777.

KM Human; anti-tenses; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasodilation;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX

XX

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antiense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 777; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

**Sequence** 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		
Matches 17; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY	5396	AAAATACAAAAAGAAAAA	5415
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAGAAAAAGAAAAA	20

## RESULT 1060

ABD26604  
ID ABD26604 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD26604

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

	AA909635-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5616
DE	

Human, antiense; bronchocstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cystostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasocstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPiG-) EPiGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
XX  
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
DR  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
PS  
XX  
XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 5616; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperinflation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SO  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0  
CY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1061  
ABD26880  
ID ABD26880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD26880;  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX AA278764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5892.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;  
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KV pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIDERMIS PHARM INC.  
PI Myer JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5892; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

CY 5393 AAAAATAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  

RESULT 1062  
ABD24850  
ID ABD24850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX



AC ABD24850;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3862.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3862; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC surfactant adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5393 AAAAATATCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1063  
 ABD24531  
 ID ABD24531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD24531;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1652764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3543.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3543; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC surfactant adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory



CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 1 A, 5 C, 7 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3056 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCACAGCT 3075  
Db 1 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCAGGT 20  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1064  
ABD25532  
ID ABD25532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25532;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1125651-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4544.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4544; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antisthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC inflammatory, obstructive, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1065  
ABD29095  
ID ABD29095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD29095;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX AA679352-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8107.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8107; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory

CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5389 AATTAAAAATACAAAAA 5408

DB 1 AACTAAAAAATAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1066

ABD25046

ID ABD25046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABD25046;

XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4058.

XX

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX

PN MO200285309-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegira A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX

DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.

XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4058; 763pp; English.

XX

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory

CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 1 AAAAAAATAAAAAAATA 20

RESULT 1067

ABD26796

ID ABD26796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABD26796;

XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE AA293300-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5808.

XX

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 PP 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PI Nycse JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PS  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5808; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoprotective activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1537 GGGAGTCAACACTGGCCAG 1556  
 Db 1 GGGATATCAACACTGCCAG 20  
 RESULT 1068  
 ABD25044  
 ID ABD25044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD25044;

XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4056.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoprotective; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 PP 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PI Nycse JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PS  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4056; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoprotective activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1069  
 ABD25111  
 ID ABD25111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD25111;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4123.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4123; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC inflammatory, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1070  
 ADP75338  
 ID ADP75338 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP75338;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human endophilin 2 gene exon B reverse sequencing primer #4.  
 XX  
 KM Human; ss; primer; ADAM19; Endophilin 1; Endophilin 2; NR62; ADAMTS2;  
 KM a disintegrin and metalloproteinase; neuroregulin 2; SNP;  
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism;  
 KM a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin type1 motif 2;  
 KM asthma; atopy; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; respiratory disorder.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003031594-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032700.  
 XX  
 PR 11-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328424P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;  
 PI Allen K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-381712/36.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid or alternate splice variant, useful for  
 PT diagnosing and treating a disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAM) or  
 PT interactor gene-associated disorder, e.g. asthma, atopy, obesity or  
 PT inflammatory bowel disease.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 127; 338bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid or alternate splice  
 CC variant comprising a nucleotide sequence containing at least one of the  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphisms given in the specification, a nucleotide  
 CC sequence having at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of them, or  
 CC complements of them. The genes are ADAM19 (a disintegrin and  
 CC metalloproteinase 19, also known as gene 845), NR62 (neuroregulin 2, also  
 CC known as gene 847), endophilin 1 (also known as gene 874), endophilin 2  
 CC (also known as gene 803) and ADAMTS2 (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase  
 CC with thrombospondin type1 motif 2, also known as gene 962). Also included  
 CC are a vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid (or alternate splice  
 CC variant), a host cell containing the vector, an isolated polypeptide  
 CC antibody or antibody fragment that binds to the polypeptide, an  
 CC pharmaceutical compositions (comprising the nucleic acid or alternate



CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCG 5215
Db	20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGCG 1
RESULT 1072	
ADBE90012/c	
ID	ADBE90012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADBE90012;
XX	
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX	
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW	ophthalmological; arthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003130181-A1.
XX	
PD	10-JUL-2003.
XX	
PF	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978375.
XX	
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078935P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR	1-MAR-1998	98US-00801655
PR	31-MAR-1998	98US-00801849
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-00803372
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080338P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080333P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080334P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080349P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081049P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081070P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081071P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081195P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081952P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081203P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0081229P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0081817P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0081819P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0082568P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082569P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082700P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082704P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082797P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082804P
PR	23-APR-1998	98US-0082796P
PR	27-APR-1998	98US-0083336P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083332P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083382P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083495P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083456P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083458P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083742P
PR	30-APR-1998	98US-0084336P
PR	05-MAY-1998	98US-0084366P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084414P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084411P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084598P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084600P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084627P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084639P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084640P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085323P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085338P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085339P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085573P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085579P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085580P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085582P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085692P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085697P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085700P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085704P
PR	18-MAY-1998	98US-0086023P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086392P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086431P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086430P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086468P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0086988P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087106P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087208P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0090863P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0091010P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091359P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0094038P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0095211P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0100930P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0100934P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0100935P

PR	23-DEC-1983	98US-0113266P	PR	2-DEC-1983	98US-0113266P
PR	23-DEC-1983	98US-0113631P	PR	27-JUL-1999	98US-0144268P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99MO-US000106	PR	06-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	08-MAR-1999	99MO-US0005190	PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0146222P
PR	10-MAR-1999	99MO-US0012357P	PR	28-OCT-1999	99US-0162506P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0123957P	PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-US028313
PR	29-MAR-1999	99US-0126773P	PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-US028551
PR	21-APR-1999	99US-0130232P	PR	16-DEC-1999	99MO-US030095
PR	26-APR-1999	99US-0131022P	PR	30-DEC-1999	99MO-US031243
PR	28-APR-1999	99US-0131445P	PR	05-JAN-2000	200MO-US000219
PR	14-MAY-1999	99US-0134287P	PR	06-JAN-2000	200MO-US000277
PR	14-MAY-1999	99MO-US010733	PR	11-JAN-2000	200MO-US000376
PR	02-JUN-1999	99MO-US0123552	PR	11-FEB-2000	200MO-US0003565
PR	12-JUN-1999	99US-0139557P	PR	18-FEB-2000	200MO-US004341
PR	23-JUN-1999	99US-0141037P	PR	02-MAR-2000	200MO-US005841
PR	02-JUL-1999	99US-0142680P	PR	11-MAR-2000	200MO-US006319
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P	PR	20-MAR-2000	200MO-US007532
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0146222P	PR	11-MAR-2000	200MO-US008439
PR	28-OCT-1999	99US-0162506P	PR	30-MAR-2000	200MO-US008439
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-US028313	PR	17-MAR-2000	200MO-US013705
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PR	30-JUL-2001	2001MO-US021735	PR	(GODD/)	GODDARD A.
PR			PR	(GODO/)	GODOWSKI P J.
PR			PR	(GIRM/)	GIRNALDI J C.
PR			PR	(GURNE/)	GURNEY A L.
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KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;			
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PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL;  
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
  
XX  
XX WPI, 2004-021097/02.  
DR  
XX  
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors,  
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes,  
PT hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 114, SEQ ID NO 577; 464bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337





PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
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PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
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KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
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PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00380137.  
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0142680P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028555.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-00500219.  
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PR 17-MAY-2000; 98US-00513705.  
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 98US-00515264.  
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 98US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 98US-00886342.  
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 98US-00918585.  
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XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1076  
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ID ADP24536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
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AC ADF24536;  
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 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
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 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumor defects; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
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 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003204055-A1.  
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 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
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PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
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 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
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 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
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 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENT ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-041494/04.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy, or  
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
 PT or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.  
 PS  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 459pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO493 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is

CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5196 TCACGCTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCACGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1077  
 ADF40968/c  
 ID ADF40968 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF40968;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003199021-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013924.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENTECH INC.  
 PI Aabkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bocstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filyarovsk B, Fong S, Gao W, Gebber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavav IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-041351/04.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumour, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypotension or wounds.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461bp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5196 TCACGCTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCACGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1078  
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 ID ADF23912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF23912;  
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 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003203402-A1.  
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 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
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 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017084.  
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PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
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PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079666P.  
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WC-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WC-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WC-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WC-US031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US007532.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US013705.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1079  
 ADF33895/c  
 ID ADF33895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF33895;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; 86; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003194780-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164829.  
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 XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 XX  
 XX  
 PI Ferrara N, Flvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-021078/02.

XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acid useful for treating  
 PT inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,  
 PT infertility, birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency  
 PT syndrome, or cancer.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 463bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,

CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC	polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Qy	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Db	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
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	20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1
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ID	ADF27362 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
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AC	ADF27362;
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DT	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.
XX	
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW	ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003199436-A1.
XX	
PD	23-OCT-2003.
XX	
PF	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978544.
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PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078935P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR	30-MAY-1998	98US-00792933
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PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080333P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080334P
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PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084598P
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PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086466P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087098P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087106P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087208P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0090663P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0091010P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091359P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038P



PR	07-OCT-1998;	98MO-US021141.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98MO-US024855.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99MO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	29-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99MO-US010733.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99MO-US012252.
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028551.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99MO-US0312743.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	99MO-US031274.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000277.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004341.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US006319.
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007532.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US032678.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US034956.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001MO-US006520.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001MO-US009552.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001MO-US017092.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US017800.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US019692.
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US021066.
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001MO-US021735.
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
XX	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
XX	Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Boltsrein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;	
XX	Perrera N, Filvaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	
XX	Goodland A, Goodwell FC, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KO;	
XX	Kijavatin JD, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Piont NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,	
XX	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ,	
XX	WPI, 2004-041374/04.	
XX		
XX	Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating diabetes, kidney disorders	
XX	(Bergers disease, celiac disease), pericyte-associated tumors, anemia,	
XX	arthritis, cardiac insufficiency disorders, treating peripheral	
XX	neuropathy.	
XX		
XX	Example 114, SEQ ID NO 577; 457bp; English.	
XX		
XX	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or	
XX		

Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Beat Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
5196 TCAGCTGGAGAGCCACGTC 5215	
20 TCAGCTGTAAGGCGCACGTC 1	
RESULT 1081	
ADP27998/c	
ADP27998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	ADP27998;
AT	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.
XX	
XX	Human; sex; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolatic;
KW	ophthalmological; arthralgic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	US2003199437-A1.
XX	
XX	23-OCT-2003.
PD	
PP	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978665.
XX	
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR	17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079224P.
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
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PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
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PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080333P
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-AUG-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0162506P.

```

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filyarov E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits IJ, Kuo SS, Naylor MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI, WPI; 2004-021571/02.

Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy, neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome or AIDS-associated syndrome.

Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 465pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide, also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGACGCTG 5215  
 TCAGGTGTAAGGCGACGCTG 1

RESULT 1084

AD25637/c  
 ID AD25637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AD25637;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; as; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003211092-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162521.  
 XX  
 XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 XX 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 XX 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 XX 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 XX 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 XX 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 XX 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
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 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
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 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
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 XX 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 XX 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003355.  
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007332.  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.

PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GENT ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Denoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijaviri IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2004-021572/02.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoded a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful  
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or  
 PT wounds.  
 XX  
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 456bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGCCACGCGT 5215  
20 TCAGTGTGAAAGCCACGCGT 1

Db

RESULT 1085  
AD26738/c  
ID AD26738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AD26738;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; 88; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW Ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US200319674-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978802.  
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
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PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
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PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.  
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PR 01-MAR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
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PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

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PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 25-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PA
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041393/04.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides PRO320, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 and PRO617 that
PT enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells, useful for
PT treating retinal disorders or injuries e.g., sight loss in mammals.
XX
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 464pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGACGCTG 5215
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCGACGCTG 1
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RESULT 1086
ADRF34527/c
ID ADF34527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF34527;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003194410-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145087.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-021069/02.
XX
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid, for use in gene therapy,
PT as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis, as a
PT hybridization probe or as a therapeutic agent.
XX
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
```



CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 1  
RESULT 1087  
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ID ADP46764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADP46764;  
AC  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; 86; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN US2003195344-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999829.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
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PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080343P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
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PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091559P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US00376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00916585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deamoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Parrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gheber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-021096/02.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,  
XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
XX hypotension and wounds.  
XX  
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 460pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell

CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1088  
ADH08684  
ID ADH08684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH08684;  
XX  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.  
XX  
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;  
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US2002137070-A1.  
XX  
XX 26-SEP-2002.  
PD  
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973638.  
PF  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff J, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-059018/06.  
XX  
XX Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and  
PT DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by  
PT hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound  
XX oligonucleotides.  
XX  
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridization of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridization. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
   ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1089
ADH08814
ID ADH08814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADH08814;
XX
XX
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
DE Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX
XX US2002137072-A1.
XX
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976617.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX Martin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucle RC, Scornhoff JI, Bighanian R;
PI Tacon TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-059020/06.
XX
XX Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
PT DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
PT hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
PT oligonucleotides.
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
XX conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
XX hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
XX the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
XX hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
XX sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
XX the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
XX in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412
   ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1090
ADG50750/C
ID ADG50750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

AC ADG50750;  
XX  
XX  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteoporotic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN US2003207803-A1.  
PD 06-NOV-2003.  
PF 19-OCT-2001, 2001US-00143026.  
PR 28-MAY-1998, 98US-0087106P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998, 98US-0094651P.  
PR 08-MAR-1999, 99WO-US005028.  
PR 25-AUG-1999, 99US-00380138.  
PR 18-FEB-2000, 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001, 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GENENTECH INC.).  
PA Aashkanazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gebler H, Gerritsen MB,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavani TJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NW, Roy M, Shelton DJ,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WI;  
DR WPI; 2004-021515/02.  
XX  
PT New genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for  
PT treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or  
PT wounds.  
PS Example 114, SEQ ID NO 577; 463pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559

CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGCGCACGTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGGTGTAAGGCGCACGTG 1  
XX  
RESULT 1091  
ADH08749  
ID ADH08749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH08749;  
XX  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.  
XX  
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;  
XX nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US2002137071-A1.  
XX  
PD 26-SEP-2002.  
XX  
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974007.  
XX  
PR 23-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JU, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-059019/06.  
XX  
PT Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and  
PT DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by  
PT hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound  
PT oligonucleotides.  
XX  
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides with the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking  
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5393 AAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
XX  
RESULT 1092  
ADG50126/C  
ID ADG50126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADG50126;  
XX  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolatic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003215905-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2003.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013928.  
XX  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010723.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.

PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-080683/08.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 454bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC osteoporosis-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 1093  
 ADG51998/c  
 ID ADG51998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADG51998;

XX  
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003215908-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162522.  
 XX  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-021841/02.  
 DR  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 453bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The

CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215

Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1094

ID ADG49502/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADG49502;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerary;

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003216305-A1.

XX 20-NOV-2003.

PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013923.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065249P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081151P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082322P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083549P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084166P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100314P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0500534P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Parrera N, Pilyavoff B, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Goddard PU, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-033145/03.  
XX  
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide useful as a molecular  
PT weight marker and for treating arthritis, chalasemia, diabetes, or  
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
XX  
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 456pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Cy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGMAAGCCACGTG 1  
RESULT 1095  
ADG4878/c  
ID ADG4878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADG4878;  
XX  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003216560-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2003.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013925.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

15-APR-1998;	98US-008338P;	15-APR-1999;	99US-0141037P;
PR 15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P;	PR 07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P;
PR 15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P;	PR 26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P;
PR 21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P;	PR 28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P;
PR 21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P;	PR 29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P;
PR 22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P;	PR 30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313;
PR 22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P;	PR 02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028551;
PR 22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P;	PR 02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565;
PR 22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P;	PR 16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095;
PR 23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P;	PR 30-DEC-1999;	99MO-US031243;
PR 27-APR-1998;	98US-0083336P;	PR 30-DEC-1999;	99MO-US031274;
PR 28-APR-1998;	98US-0083322P;	PR 05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P;	PR 06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000277;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083495P;	PR 06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000376;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083496P;	PR 11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003565;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083499P;	PR 18-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004341;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P;	PR 24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P;	PR 02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P;	PR 10-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US006319;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083558P;	PR 21-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007532;
PR 29-APR-1998;	98US-0083599P;	PR 30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439;
PR 30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P;	PR 17-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US013705;
PR 05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P;	PR 22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014042;
PR 05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P;	PR 30-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014941;
PR 06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084411P;	PR 02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084598P;	PR 28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P;	PR 24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P;	PR 01-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US032678;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P;	PR 20-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US034956;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P;	PR 28-FEB-2001;	2001MO-US006520;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P;	PR 22-MAR-2001;	2001MO-US009552;
PR 07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084643P;	PR 25-MAY-2001;	2001MO-US017092;
PR 13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085333P;	PR 01-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US017800;
PR 13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P;	PR 20-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US019692;
PR 13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P;	PR 29-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US021066;
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P;	PR 09-JUL-2001;	2001MO-US021735;
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P;	PR 30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585;
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P;	XX	(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P;	PA	
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P;	PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P;	PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PR 15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085704P;	PI	Godard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PR 18-MAY-1998;	98US-0086033P;	PI	Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Nabier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PR 22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086392P;	PI	Stewart TA, Tumaas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
PR 22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086414P;	XX	
PR 22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P;	DR	WPI; 2004-033149/03.
PR 22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086486P;	XX	
PR 28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P;	PT	New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PR 28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P;	PT	neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
PR 28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P;	PT	or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.
PR 26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P;	XX	
PR 26-JUN-1998;	98US-0091010P;	PS	
PR 01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091359P;	XX	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 454bp; English.
PR 30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P;	CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
PR 11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P;	CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
PR 07-OCT-1998;	98MO-US021141;	CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
PR 20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P;	CC	in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
PR 20-NOV-1998;	98MO-US024855;	CC	peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
PR 22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P;	CC	peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
PR 23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P;	CC	mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid),



Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1096

ADH70700

ID ADH70700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADH70700;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #490.

XX

KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;

KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;

KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;

KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;

KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KM breast cancer; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002150891-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX

PR 19-SBP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SBP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. B.

PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.

PI Hood LB, Rowen L;

PI

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.

PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises

PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

PT Vbeta gene.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 894; 164pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell

CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers

CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,

CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant

CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases

CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,

CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases

CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple

CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type

CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to

CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in

CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those

CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections

CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by

CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by

CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases

CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,

CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX

Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5394 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5413

Db 1 AGAAAAAGAAAAAGAAA 20

RESULT 1097

ADH70655

ID ADH70655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADH70655;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #445.

XX

KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;

KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;

KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;

KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;

KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KM breast cancer; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002150891-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX

PR 19-SBP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SBP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. B.

PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.

PI Hood LB, Rowen L;

PI

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.

PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises

PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

PT Vbeta gene.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 849; 164pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell

CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers

CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,

CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant

CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases

CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,

CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases

CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple

CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type

CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to

CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in

CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those

CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections

CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus *Candida*, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomiasis, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a *Vbeta* gene repeat sequence.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5405 AAAAAAATGAAATTA 5424

Db 1 AAAAAAATGAAATTA 20

RESULT 1098  
 ADH70919  
 ID ADH70919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH70919;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human *Vbeta* PCR primer #63.

XX human; T-cell associated disease; *Vbeta*; autoimmune disease;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;  
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;  
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;  
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;  
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;  
 KM HIV; fungal infection; *Candida*; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;  
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;  
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;  
 KM breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2002150891-A1.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

PD 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.  
 (ROME/) ROMEN L.

XX Hood LE, Rowen L;

PI Hood LE, Rowen L;

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.  
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises  
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a  
 PT *Vbeta* gene.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1113; 164pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell  
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers  
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each *Vbeta* gene,  
 CC *Vbeta*RNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant  
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases  
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,  
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases  
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple  
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type  
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to  
 CC allergies. Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in  
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those  
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections  
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by  
 CC the yeast genus *Candida*, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomiasis, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a *Vbeta* PCR primer.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4867 GGGTCGAGTTTCTCT 4886

Db 1 GGGTCGAGTTTCTCT 20

RESULT 1099  
 ADG51374/C  
 ID ADG51374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADG51374;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM optthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004005312-A1.

PN 08-JAN-2004.

PD 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145093.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA Aabkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Pong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavain IU, Kuo SS, Napier WA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI; 2004-081694/08.

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
 PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene  
 PT mapping, as chromosome markers, in tissue typing, and in identifying  
 PT chromosome.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 462pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or



PD 27-NOV-2003.  
PF 27-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401194.  
XX  
PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.  
XX  
PA (BARN/) BARNES G.  
PI (BERT/) BERTIN J.  
PI Barnes G, Bertin J;  
XX WPI; 2004-010870/01.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising an allelic variant of a  
PT CARD4 gene, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating asthma or an  
PT apoptotic, inflammatory or allergic disorder, or in pharmacogenomics.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 77pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms within  
CC the human CARD4 gene. Specifically, it refers to allelic variants of  
CC CARD4 (NOD1), a member of the CED4/Apaf-1 family that is involved in  
CC caspase-9 induced apoptosis and inflammation. The present invention  
CC describes a kit for determining the allelic variants of CARD4 polymorphic  
CC regions of an individual, which can be useful for predicting  
CC susceptibility, as well as diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various  
CC disorders including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis or asthma. Accordingly,  
CC the compositions of this invention exhibit antiasthmatic,  
CC anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activities. Furthermore, they may be  
CC used to identify patients that would be strong candidates for effective  
CC treatment with a CARD4 modulator, in pharmacogenomics, or in monitoring  
CC the effects of CARD4 therapeutics during clinical trials. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule may also be used in forensics or paternity testing. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a human CARD4 DNA oligo comprising an allelic  
CC variant of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2639 CCTGCGAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658  
Db 20 CTCCTGCAGCTGCTGTAGCAG 1  
RESULT 1102  
ADG59318/c  
ID ADG59318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADG59318;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DB Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004005657-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013919.  
XX  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-081722/08.  
XX  
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid  
PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating  
PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac  
PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.  
XX  
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 463pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
RESULT 1103

ADG62774/c  
ID ADG62774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADG62774;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; ankylosing; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; vlnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridization.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004006219-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013920.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083549P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-01000106.  
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-010005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-010005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0146225P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0146280P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0146280P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146280P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146280P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162513P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162551P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162555P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162555P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162555P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-023678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-023956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021692.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski BJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart VA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-090107/09.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating  
PT diabetes, kidney disorders (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-  
XX associated tumors, arthritis and cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 458bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1104  
XX ADH65934/c  
XX ID ADH65934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADH65934;  
XX XX  
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX XX

DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #2768.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.  
XX  
XX 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
XX (PHMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
XX Crosby SD, Nalsett AB;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2768; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3510 GGGCTGTATACGGAGAGA 3529  
DB 20 GGGACTGTATATGGAGAGA 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1105  
XX ADH66850  
XX ID ADH66850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADH66850;  
XX XX  
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3684.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.  
XX  
XX

PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AB;  
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
DR  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3684; 985bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2458 CATTCTAATTCATCATAGA 2477  
DB 1 CATTCTAATTCATCAATA 20  
RESULT 1106  
ADH63229  
ID ADH63229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADH63229;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #63.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016084.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AB;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 63; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted

CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 858 CTCACCCGACGCTAATGC 877  
DB 1 CTCACCCGACGCAATGC 20  
RESULT 1107  
ADH6255  
ID ADH6255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADH6255;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3089.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016084.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AB;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3089; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;





```
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
DR
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 23; 110pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2504 GAATACATGGCCTTTGGG 2523
DB 20 GAATGATGGCCTTTGGG 1

RESULT 1111
AD179563/c
ID AD179563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AD179563;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 86.
DB
XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
XX antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
XX human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004006031-A1.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
```

```
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 86; 110pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2505 AATACATGGCCTTTGGG 2524
DB 20 AATGATGGCCTTTGGG 1

RESULT 1112
AD179760
ID AD179760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AD179760;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 283.
DB
XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
XX antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
XX human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004006031-A1.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 283; 110pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
```

	CC	compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipaeamic activities.	The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating CC	a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a CC	cardiovascular disorder e.g., arterosclerosis, or a disease or condition CC	involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and CC	diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This CC	polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.	XX
SQ	Sequence	20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;							XX
Query Match		Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;						
Matches	17; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps	0;				OY
Db	2505 AATACATGGCCTGTTGGCG	2524              1 AATCATGGCCTTGTGGG 20							ID
RESULT 1113									AD
AD179697									AC
AD179697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.									XX
AD179697;									DT
22-APR-2004 (first entry)									DE
Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 220.									KX
HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A; KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipaeamic; KM antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism; human; ss. XX XX									XO
Homo sapiens.									PN
US2004006031-A1.									XX
08-JAN-2004.									PD
02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.									PF
02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.									PR
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.									PA
Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;									PI
WPI; 2004-081743/08.									DR
New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating PT arteriosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or angiogenesis.									PS
Example 16; SEQ ID NO 220; 110pp; English.									XX
The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel CC compounds have cardiant, antiteriosclerotic, and antilipaeamic CC activites. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a CC cardioascular disorder e.g., arterosclerosis, or a disease or condition CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.									IX

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      2504 GAATACATGGCGCTTTGGG 2523
       ||||| ||||| |||||
DB      1 GAATGCATGGCGCTTTGTG 20

RESULT 1114
AD147212
XX AD147212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD147212;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DB   Molecule analysing microchannel method related probe #2.
XX   laminar flow; micro channel; complex; selectively promoted; fluorescence;
KW   probe; ss.
XX   Unidentified.
OS   WO2004010140-A1.
PN   29-JAN-2004.
PD   18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-JP009142.
PE   19-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00211462.
PR   (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
PA   Yamaehita K, Maeda H, Shimizu H, Miyazaki M, Nakamura H;
XX   Yamaguchi Y;
XX   WPI; 2004-180318/17.
DR   Analysis of sample molecules such as DNA fragment, by using micro channel
PT   to form laminar flow of specimen molecule-containing solution and complex
PT   forming molecule containing solution.
XX   Example 1; Page 9; 19pp; Japanese.
PS   The invention relates to a novel method involving forming a laminar flow,
XX   by passing into a micro channel, a solution containing the specimen
CC   molecules, and a solution containing probe molecules capable of forming a
CC   complex with the specimen molecules. The dispersion of the formed complex
CC   is selectively promoted, based on their affinity, and the degree of
CC   dispersion of the complex formed between the specimen molecules and the
CC   probe molecules is detected and analysed. The probe molecules are capable
CC   of producing fluorescence. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
CC   oligo used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      5393 AAAAATAATCAAAAAGAA 5412
       ||||| | ||||| |||
DB      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1115
ADJ51142/c
ID ADJ51142 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
NC ADJ51142;

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XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT Polyalkyleneamine-conjugated oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX ss; Antimicrobial; Antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; prodrug; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 20 /*cag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Optionally conjugated with spermine,
XX polyethylamine (PEI) 600 or PEI 1200,
XX tetræthylenpentamine. Also optionally 5'-protected with
XX DMT."
XX
XX US2004019000-A1.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
XX (GUZA/) GUZAEV A P.
XX (MAIE/) MAIER M A.
XX
XX Manoharan M, Guzaev AP, Maier MA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-224429/21.
XX
XX Novel polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric compound useful for
XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation in
XX organisms.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 22; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric
XX compound (OC). Also described is a compound (C) comprising an oligomeric
XX part, a fusogenic part, and a targeting part; and enhancing the cellular
XX uptake of OC, by conjugating OC to a fusogenic part. In (C), the targeting
XX part is covalently linked to the oligomeric or fusogenic part. The targeting
XX part is covalently linked to the oligomeric or fusogenic part, where the
XX fusogenic part is a lipophilic polyamine, polyethylamine,
XX polyallylamine, fusogenic peptide, oligomeric imidazole, histidine,
XX pyridine, hydroxylamine, substituted hydroxylamine, hydrazine,
XX substituted hydrazine, chlourea or imine. The targeting part is a ligand
XX that binds to a cellular reporter, where the targeting part is
XX transferrin, folate, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor,
XX insulin, alpha-fetoprotein, galactose, galactosamine, lactose, mannose, a
XX polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody, vitamin B12, ibuprofen,
XX cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein, peptide comprising an arginine-
XX glycine-aspartic acid sequence. The oligomeric part is an
XX oligonucleotide, and oligonucleotide analogue, a peptide nucleic acid or
XX a peptide nucleic acid analogue. OC is useful as a prodrug, useful in
XX diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents and kits. OC is useful
XX for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation in
XX organisms. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
XX method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

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XX
XX RESULT 1116
XX ADK97249
XX ID ADK97249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK97249;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer of the invention #2969.
XX
XX KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JF2003259875-A.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
XX fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
XX nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6278; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
XX CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
XX CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
XX CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
XX CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

```

```

XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 216 TCACCACTCTCCCTCACC 235
Db 1 TCACCACTCTGCCCTAAGC 20

```

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA  
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single  
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.  
XX  
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4649; 2627bp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human  
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a  
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the  
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The  
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 217 CACCATCTCCCTCACCC 236  
DB 20 CACAACACTTCCCTCACCC 1  
  
RESULT 1118  
ADJ60989  
ID ADJ60989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ60989;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDB4C #55.  
XX  
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
XX ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2004011613-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
XX  
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
XX disease e.g., asthma.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1845; 85bp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTAATCTCAA 3611  
DB 1 GTTGCCCAAGCTGCTCAA 20  
  
RESULT 1119  
ADJ32920  
ID ADJ32920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ32920;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligo related to thiol oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe SEQ 70.  
XX  
XX nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;  
XX cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2003207296-A1.  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2003.  
XX  
XX 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX  
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192899P.  
XX  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
XX  
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.  
XX  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282540P.  
XX  
XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.  
XX  
XX (PARK/) PARK S.  
XX (TATO/) TATON T A.  
XX (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.  
XX  
XX Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;  
XX WPI; 2004-059754/06.  
XX  
XX Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting  
PT

Query	Match	Score	DB	Length	Best Local Similarity	Matches	Indels	Gaps
5393	AAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA	5412						
1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20						
RESULT 1120								
AD132905								
ID	AD132905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.							
XX								
AC	AD132905;							
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)							
XX								
DE	Synthetic thiol-modified oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe - SEQ 55.							
XX								
KM	nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;							
KW	cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate;							
XX	probe.							
XX								
OS	Synthetic.							
XX								
PN	US2003207296-A1.							
XX								
PD	06-NOV-2003.							
XX								
PP	08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00269693.							
XX								
XX								
PR	29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.							
PR	21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.							
PR	29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240785.							
PR	25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.							
PR	13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.							
PR	28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.							
PR	26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.							
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.							
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.							
PR	11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.							
PR	08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.							
PR	11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.							
PR	11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.							
PR	11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.							
PR	12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.							
PR	28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.							

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PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX
XX (PARK/) PARK S.
XX PA (TATON/) TATON T. A.
XX PA (MTRK/) MTRKIN C. A.
XX
XX Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-059754/06.
XX
XX
XX Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting
XX PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached
XX PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by
XX PT hybridization.
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 206pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
XX CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with
XX CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached
XX CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by
XX CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the
XX CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a
XX CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene
XX CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA,
XX CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a
XX CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be
XX CC utilised for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,
XX CC forensic, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring
XX CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on
XX CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,
XX CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current
XX CC sequence is that of the synthetic thiol-modified oligonucleotide-gold
XX CC colloid conjugate probe of the invention which is linked via a thiol
XX CC group to a gold nanoparticle.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query March 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||
XX 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1121
XX ADJ62173/c
XX ID ADJ62173 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ62173;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human EDG1 antisense target sequence ISIS35054.
XX
XX Human, se; antisense gene therapy; endothelial differentiation gene 1;
XX EDG1; G protein-coupled receptor; development; wound healing;
XX tissue regeneration; cellular proliferation; apoptosis; cancer;
XX angiogenesis; inflammation; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX developmental disorder.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004029273-A1.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.
XX PF

```

XX	PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.
XX	PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	PI	Wyatt J;
XX	DR	WPI; 2004-179673/17.
XX	PT	New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding
XX	PT	endothelial differentiation sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 1,
XX	PT	for treating cancer, developmental disorder or a condition arising from
XX	PS	aberrant apoptosis.
XX	XX	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 99; 50bp; English.
CC	CC	The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC	CC	to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid molecule
CC	CC	encoding endothelial differentiation gene 1 (EDG1, a G protein coupled
CC	CC	receptor, involved in development, wound healing, tissue regeneration,
CC	CC	cellular proliferation, apoptosis, cancer, angiogenesis and
CC	CC	inflammation), and inhibits the expression of EDG1, i.e. is an antisense
CC	CC	(AS) oligonucleotide. Also included are a composition comprising the
CC	CC	compound and a carrier or diluent and a method for screening an antisense
CC	CC	compound (by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic acid
CC	CC	molecule encoding EDG1 with one or more candidate antisense compounds
CC	CC	comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is complementary to the
CC	CC	preferred target region and selecting for one or more candidate antisense
CC	CC	compounds that inhibit the expression of a nucleic acid encoding EDG1).
CC	CC	The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating a disease
CC	CC	or condition associated with EDG1, such as a hyperproliferative disorder,
CC	CC	developmental disorder or a disease or condition arising from aberrant
CC	CC	apoptosis. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for
CC	CC	modulating the expression of EDG1. Experimental protocols are described
CC	CC	but no results are given. The present sequence is a target region of the
XX	XX	human CDNA for EDG1.
SQ		Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY		Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Dy		Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Db		Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
		2217 ACCCGAGCTCAGACGCTT 2236
		20 ACCCGAGCTCGATTACTCT 1
RESULT 1122		
ADJ62140		ID ADJ62140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC XX		ADJ62140;
DT XX		06-MAY-2004 (First entry)
DE XX		Human EDG1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS126599.
KW KW		Human; ss; antisense gene therapy; endothelial differentiation gene 1;
KW KW		EDG1; G protein-coupled receptor; development; wound healing;
KW KW		tissue regeneration; cellular proliferation; apoptosis; cancer;
KW KW		angiogenesis; inflammation; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX XX		developmental disorder.
OS XX		Homo sapiens.
FH FH		Key Location/Qualifiers
FT FT		modified_base 1..20
FT FT		/tag= b
FT FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT FT		/note= "All linkages are phosphorothioate linkages and
FT FT		all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
		1..5

PT	/*tag= a	
PT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"	
FT	16. .20	
FT	/*tag= C	
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"	
XX		
XX	US2004029273-A1.	
PN		
PD	12-FEB-2004.	
XX		
XX	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.	
PR		
XX	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.	
PR		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Wyatt J;	
DR		
XX	WPI; 2004-179673/17.	
PT		
PT	New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding	
PT	endothelial differentiation sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 1.	
PT	for treating cancer, developmental disorder or a condition arising from	
PT	aberrant apoptosis.	
PS		
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66; 50pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted	
CC	to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid molecule	
CC	encoding endothelial differentiation gene 1 (EDG1, a G protein coupled	
CC	receptor, involved in development, wound healing, tissue regeneration,	
CC	cellular proliferation, apoptosis, cancer, angiogenesis and	
CC	inflammation), and inhibits the expression of EDG1, i.e. is an antisense	
CC	(AS) oligonucleotide. Also included are a composition comprising the	
CC	compound and a carrier or diluent and a method for screening an antisense	
CC	compound (by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic acid	
CC	molecule encoding EDG1 with one or more candidate antisense compounds	
CC	comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is complementary to the	
CC	preferred target region and selecting for one or more candidate antisense	
CC	compounds that inhibit the expression of a nucleic acid encoding EDG1).	
CC	The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating a disease	
CC	or condition associated with EDG1, such as a hyperproliferative disorder,	
CC	developmental disorder or a disease or condition arising from aberrant	
CC	apoptosis. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for	
CC	modulating the expression of EDG1. Experimental protocols are described	
CC	but no results are given. The present sequence is an AS oligonucleotide	
CC	targeting human EDG1. .	
XX		
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
2217	ACCCAGCTCAGAGCCTT 2236	
1	ACCCAGCTCTGATTACTCT 20	
Db		
RESULT 1123		
ADK69880/c		
ID	ADK69880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
XX	ADK69880;	
XX		
XX	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
XX	Sulphurised oligonucleotide #10.	
XX		
XX	Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.	
XX		

```

OS Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*cag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
XX residues"
XX
XX US2003212267-A1.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
XX (COLE/) COLE D L.
XX (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
XX (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.
XX
XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
XX Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
XX phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
XX effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 10; 8bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
XX nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphorylating 5'-
XX hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
XX modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
XX phosphite intermediate; and oxidizing the phosphite intermediate with an
XX acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
XX the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
XX achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
XX sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1124
XX ADK69885/c
XX ID ADK69885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK69885;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Sulphurised oligonucleotide #15.
XX
XX Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*cag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
XX residues"
XX

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XX
XX US2003212267-A1.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
XX (COLE/) COLE D L.
XX (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
XX (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.
XX
XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
XX Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
XX phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
XX effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
XX Example 22; SEQ ID NO 15; 8bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
XX nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphorylating 5'-
XX hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
XX modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
XX phosphite intermediate; and oxidizing the phosphite intermediate with an
XX acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
XX the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
XX achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
XX sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1125
XX ADK67452
XX ID ADK67452 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK67452;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Electrochemical detection intercalator-related DNA 2.
XX
XX Intercalator; electrochemical detection; mismatch; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2004024114-A.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
XX (TAKS/) TAKENAKA S.
XX (TUMK-) TUM KENRYUSHO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-207136/20.
XX
XX Novel intercalator, useful as electrochemical double stranded DNA
XX

```

PT detection reagent.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 23; 24pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel intercalator having a specific formula.  
CC The intercalator of the invention may be useful for the electrochemical  
CC detection of a gene, as an electrochemical double stranded DNA detection  
CC reagent and as an intercalator for inhibiting the influence of mismatch  
CC DNA and single stranded DNA. The intercalator enables the transmission of  
CC electronic transition between two base pairs to occur efficiently. The  
CC current sequence is that of the electrochemical detection intercalator-  
CC related DNA 2 of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Db 5393 AAAAAAAAAACCAAAAGAAA 5412  
1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1126  
ADJ16507/c  
ID ADJ16507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ16507;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SegID 1057.  
XX  
XX human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;  
KM phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;  
KM low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;  
KM gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;  
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipaeamic;  
KM antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;  
KM antiinflammatory; virucidal.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All  
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."  
XX  
XX  
XX WO2004003201-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.  
XX  
XX (PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
XX Kane CD;  
XX  
XX

DR WPI, 2004-083058/08.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver  
PT related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,  
PT dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.  
XX  
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 1057; 909pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating  
CC the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants  
CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in  
CC length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid  
CC molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan  
CC nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific  
CC transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense  
CC oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside  
CC linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,  
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-  
CC methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or  
CC diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,  
CC dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high  
CC LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,  
CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic  
CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated  
CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit  
CC cytosstatic, antilipaeamic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,  
CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the  
CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Db 3437 GGCCCTCGAGCAGGAGAA 3456  
20 GGCCCTCGAAGCAAGAAA 1  
RESULT 1127  
ADJ17944/c  
ID ADJ17944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ17944;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SegID 2494.  
XX  
XX human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;  
KM phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;  
KM low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;  
KM gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;  
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipaeamic;  
KM antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;  
KM antiinflammatory; virucidal.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."  
XX  
XX



```

FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX      WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX      08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX      (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Kane CD;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX      New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX      related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX      Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2494; 909pp; English.
XX
XX      This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX      the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX      thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX      length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX      molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX      nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX      transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX      oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX      linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX      a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX      methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX      diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX      LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
XX      triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
XX      hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
XX      with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
XX      cytostatic, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
XX      litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
XX      oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
XX      expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query March      0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      1610 ATGCTCTACTGAGCTGC 1629
XX      |||||||
XX      20 ATGCTCTACTGAGCTGC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1128
XX      ADJ15530/c
XX      ID ADJ15530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ADJ15530;
XX
XX      20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression segid 80.
XX
XX      human; 88; liver related homologue-1, LRH1, NR5A2; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
XX      low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolemia;
XX      gall stones; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;

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XX      antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
XX      antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key
XX      modified_base
XX      1. .20
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX      modified_base
XX      1. .5
XX      /*tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX      modified_base
XX      16. .20
XX      /*tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX      WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX      08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX      (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Kane CD;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX      New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX      related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX      Example 15; SEQ ID NO 80; 909pp; English.
XX
XX      This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX      the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX      thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX      length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX      molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX      nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX      transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX      oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX      linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX      a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX      methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX      diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX      LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
XX      triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
XX      hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
XX      with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
XX      cytostatic, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
XX      litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
XX      oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
XX      expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query March      0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      3436 AGGCGCTGAGCAGAGAA 3455
XX      |||||||
XX      20 AGGCGCTGAGCAGAGAA 1

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RESULT 1129
ADJ18317/c
XX ADJ18317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ18317;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SEQID 2867.
DE
XX
XX human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KM low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
KM gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipemic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
KM antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1..20
FT modified_base /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT 1..5
FT modified_base /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Kane CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2867; 909pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,

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CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
CC cytostatic, antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1608 GCATGCTCTTCTACTTCAGCT 1627
XX | ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 GAATGCTTCTATTCAGAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1130
ADJ21827/c
XX ADJ21827 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ21827;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 225.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1..20
FT modified_base /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 225; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are

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CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4164 CTTGGAGTCTCTGAAA 4183  
 Db 20 CTTGGAGACCTCTTGAAGA 1

RESULT 1131  
 ADJ22859/c  
 ID ADJ22859 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ22859;  
 XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 1257.

XX KM Antihyperlipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitumoral; Anticancer therapy;  
 KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a  
 /note= OTHER  
 /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX PN WO2004009541-A2.

XX PD 29-JAN-2004.

XX PE 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.

XX PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.

XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX PI Bhat BG;

XX DR WPI; 2004-132912/13.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase  
 expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low  
 PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.

XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1257; 1007P; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-  
 CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence  
 CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes  
 CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells  
 CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as  
 CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular  
 CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are  
 CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4828 CTTGACCTTGAGCTGG 4847  
 Db 20 CTTGACCTTGAGCACTGG 1

RESULT 1132  
 ADJ21882/c  
 ID ADJ21882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ21882;  
 XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 280.

XX KM Antihyperlipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitumoral; Anticancer therapy;  
 KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a  
 /note= OTHER  
 /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX PN WO2004009541-A2.

XX PD 29-JAN-2004.

XX PE 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.

XX PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.

XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX PI Bhat BG;

XX DR WPI; 2004-132912/13.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase  
 expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low  
 PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.

XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 280; 1007P; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-  
 CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence  
 CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes  
 CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells  
 CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as  
 CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular  
 CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are  
 CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4165 TTGGAGTCTCTGAAAAT 4184  
 Db 20 TTGGAGACCTCTTGAAGAT 1

```
RESULT 1133
ADK74647/c
ID ADK74647 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74647;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1981.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PS Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1981; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 5421
DB 20 CAAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 1
RESULT 1134
ADK80862
ID ADK80862 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK80862;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #8196.
```

```
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PS Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 8196; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCACCCAC 2662
DB 1 GCAGCTGATGCTGCCCAAC 20
RESULT 1135
ADK76498/c
ID ADK76498 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK76498;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3832.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
```

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XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
PS
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3832; 417bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5055 AGACCTCATAGAGCCTCATC 5074
DB 20 AGACCTCTAAGAGCCTTATC 1
RESULT 1136
ADK74969/c
ID ADK74969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK74969;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2303.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
```

```
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2303; 417bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAATATCAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1137
ADK74889/c
ID ADK74889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK74889;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2223.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2223; 417bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
```

CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of  
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1138  
ADK72826  
ID ADK72826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK72826;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #160.  
XX  
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;  
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;  
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004016754-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.  
XX  
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Roberds SL;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated  
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure  
PT disorder, or ataxia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 160; 417bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of

CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5313 TAGAATTGTCTAGCAGCT 5332  
Db 1 TAGAAGTTGTTTATTCAGCCT 20

RESULT 1139  
ADK75921/c  
ID ADK75921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK75921;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3255.  
XX  
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;  
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;  
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004016754-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.  
XX  
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Roberds SL;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated  
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure  
PT disorder, or ataxia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3255; 417bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of  
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3954 CTGATGTGTCAGGCGCTC 3973

Db 20 CAGATGCTGCGAGGCTTC 1

## RESULT 1140

ADK76310

ID ADK76310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADK76310;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3644.

XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;

XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;

XX Infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004016754-A2.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025465.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Roberds SL;

XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.

XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated

XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure

XX disorder, or ataxia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3644; 417pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a

XX nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound

XX specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The

XX compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition

XX associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to

XX neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,

XX diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,

XX pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate

XX headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including

XX but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present

XX sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with

XX 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of

XX human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target

XX different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human VEGF co-regulated chemokine-1 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #517.

XX Human; VEGF co-regulated chemokine-1; VCC-1;

XX vascular endothelial growth factor; ss; antisense compound;

XX 5-methylcytosine; antisense oligonucleotide; diabetes;

XX immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder;

XX ischaemia; reperfusion injury; cancer; angiogenic disorder; haemangioma;

XX tumour angiogenesis; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; psoriasis;

XX fibrosis; myocardial infarction; wound healing; bone fracture;

XX cartilage damage; tissue regeneration; organ regeneration;

XX periodontal disease; gut regeneration; atrial fibrillation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004016224-A2.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025891.

XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404484P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Weinstein EJ;

XX WPI; 2004-192065/18.

XX New antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

XX vascular endothelial growth factor co-regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1),

XX useful for treating VCC-1-associated disorders, e.g. diabetes or a

XX neurologic disorder.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 517; 336pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid

XX molecule encoding human vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) co-

XX regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1), and which specifically hybridizes with and

XX inhibits the expression of VCC-1. The invention also relates to a

XX composition comprising the antisense compound, a method of inhibiting the

XX expression of VCC-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells

XX or tissues with the antisense compound and a method of treating a human

XX having a disease or condition associated with VCC-1 comprising

XX administering the antisense compound to an animal to inhibit expression

XX of VCC-1. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified

XX internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage. It also

XX comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-

XX methoxyethyl sugar moiety, and at least one modified nucleobase,

XX specifically a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotide preferably

XX is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The antisense compound is useful for

XX treating a disease or condition associated with VCC-1, such as diabetes,

XX an immunological disorder, a cardiovascular disorder, a neurological

XX disorder, ischaemia, reperfusion injury, cancer or an angiogenic

XX disorder, e.g. haemangioma, tumour angiogenesis, rheumatoid arthritis,

XX atherosclerosis, psoriasis or fibrosis after myocardial infarction. VCC-1

XX antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for wound healing, for

XX healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage, for regeneration of

XX tissues or organs, for treating periodontal diseases, for gut protection

XX or regeneration, for treatment of lung or liver fibrosis or for

XX management of atrial fibrillation. This sequence represents an antisense

XX oligonucleotide targeted to DNA encoding the human VCC-1 polypeptide of

XX the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1108 CCCAGAGAGGAGGCTCC 1127

Db 20 CCCAGGATCAGAGCCTCC 1

## RESULT 1142

ADL32235  
ID ADL32235 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL32235;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Segid 4268.

XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;

XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EPI396543-A2.

XX 10-MAR-2004.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003BP-00025638.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000BP-00114089.

XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.

XX Oca T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

XX Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

XX WPI; 2004-204755/20.

XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNA) useful for synthesizing full

XX length human cDNAs.

XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4268; 1340bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full

XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

XX to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/

XX target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes

XX encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,

XX glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method

XX for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'

XX ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a

XX human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3593 TTGCTCAGGCTATCTCGAA 3612

DB 1 TTGCCAGGCTAGTCTCGAA 20

## RESULT 1143

ADL32236  
ID ADL32236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL32236;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Segid 4269.

XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;

XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EPI396543-A2.

XX 10-MAR-2004.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003BP-00025638.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000BP-00114089.

XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.

XX Oca T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

XX Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

XX WPI; 2004-204755/20.

XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNA) useful for synthesizing full

XX length human cDNAs.

XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4269; 1340bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full

XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

XX to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/

XX target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes

XX encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,

XX glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method

XX for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'

XX ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a

XX human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3593 TTGCTCAGGCTATCTCGAA 3612

DB 1 TTGCCAGGCTAGTCTCGAA 20

## RESULT 1144

ADL17576  
ID ADL17576 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL17576;

XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;

XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004048332-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.



PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999831.  
 XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-008354SP.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Aahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Bacon DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flayroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gerritsen MB,  
 PI Goddard A, Godwakt PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2004-238493/22.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating  
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac  
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461p; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO493 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO493 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO493 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 1145  
 ADL33726/c  
 ID ADL33726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADL33726;  
 XX  
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX LNA oligomer #5.  
 DE  
 KM Detection; isolation; locked nucleic acid; LNA; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally LNA nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 1  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally biotinylated or 5' A02-HEG3, where A0  
 FT is anthraquinone and HEG is hexa-ethylene glycol"  
 XX  
 XX W02004020575-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 11-MAR-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 20-JUN-2003; 2003WO-IB06354.  
 PF  
 XX 24-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390928P.  
 PR  
 XX (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.  
 PA  
 PI Kauppinen S, Jacobsen N;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-315512/29.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Detecting and/or isolating nucleic acid molecule having homopolymetric  
 PT sequence or repetitive element or conserved nucleotide sequence involves  
 PT treating sample containing nucleic acid compounds with locked nucleic  
 PT acid oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 22; Page 51; 104p; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to a method (M1) for detecting and/or  
 CC isolating a nucleic acid having a homopolymetric sequence or repetitive  
 CC element or conserved nucleotide sequence. (M1) comprises treating a  
 CC sample containing nucleic acid compounds with an locked nucleic acid  
 CC (LNA) oligonucleotide (LO) to thereby detect and/or isolate a nucleic  
 CC acid having the homopolymetric sequence or repetitive element or conserved  
 CC nucleotide sequence. (M1) is useful for detecting and isolating nucleic  
 CC acids released from a lysed complex biological mixture comprising nucleic  
 CC acids. The present sequence is a LNA oligomer, used to illustrate the  
 CC invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5196 TCAGCTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 5215

RESULT 1146  
 ADM16632

ID ADM1632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM1632;  
XX  
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer of the invention #15.  
XX  
KM reverse transcribing; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004021986-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-MAR-2004.  
XX  
PF 03-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US027520.  
XX  
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0407248P.  
XX  
PA (QUANTA) QUANTA BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX  
PI Rashchian A, Schuster DM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-248359/23.  
XX  
XX Reverse transcribing one or more nucleic acid molecules comprises  
PT incubating one or more nucleic acid templates in a buffer comprising at  
PT least one reverse transcriptase and a mixture of random primers and  
PT oligo(dT).  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 15; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to reverse transcribing one or more  
CC nucleic acid molecules comprising incubating one or more nucleic acid  
CC templates in a buffer under conditions sufficient to make one or more  
CC first nucleic acid molecules complementary to all or a portion of the one  
CC or more templates. The method is useful for reverse transcribing one or  
CC more nucleic acid molecules.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1262 GCCTACGCCCCCACCAC 1281  
Db 1 GGCTACGCTTCCACCAC 20  
RESULT 1147  
ADL07410/c  
ID ADL07410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADL07410;  
XX  
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004063921-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-APR-2004.  
XX

PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013917.  
XX  
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US003376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 DR WPI, 2004-282524/26.  
 PT New PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides, used as molecular weight  
 PT markers and are useful in chromosome mapping and tissue typing and in  
 PT treating tumors.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 464bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGCAGCTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1148  
 ADN03515/c  
 ID ADN03515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADN03515;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse carboxypeptidase-A cDNA amplifying RT-PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; pancreatic islet-like cell;  
 KW type I diabetes; nerve-like cell; nerve function; cell therapy;  
 KW reverse transcription; RT; PCR; primer; mouse; ss; cell differentiation;

KW carboxypeptidase-A.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN US2004072344-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00626772.  
 XX  
 PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.  
 XX  
 PA (INOU/) INOUE K.  
 PA (KIMD/) KIM D.  
 PA (GUYY/) GU Y.  
 PA (ISHI/) ISHII M.  
 XX  
 PI Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M,  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-328577/30.  
 XX  
 PT Inducing mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cell differentiation into  
 PT functional cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, by culturing mammalian ES  
 PT cells in a medium having leukemia inhibitory factor and basic FGF to give  
 PT embryonic bodies.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 19; 30pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for inducing differentiation of  
 CC mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into functioning cells. The method is  
 CC useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian ES cells into  
 CC functioning cells. The pancreatic islet-like cell clusters induced from  
 CC allogenic ES cells are useful for treating a mammalian patient having a  
 CC disorder in pancreatic islet function, such as when the patient is a  
 CC type I diabetic patient. The nerve-like cells induced from allogenic ES  
 CC cells can be used for treating a mammalian patient having disorders in  
 CC nerve function. The method is also useful in cell therapy. The present  
 CC sequence is a reverse transcription (RT)-PCR primer used to amplify mouse  
 CC carboxypeptidase-A cDNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method  
 CC of the invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2523 GGCATCAACCAACGCTTCC 2542  
 DB 20 GGCATCAACCAACGCTTGC 1  
 RESULT 1149  
 ADM13992/c  
 ID ADM13992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADM13992;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:179.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardilic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 179; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoprotective,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5393 AAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

```

```

XX 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:181.
XX
XX chimeric, antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoprotective; anti-diabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 181; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoprotective,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

```

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1151  
ADM13999/c  
ID ADM13999 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADM13999;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:186.  
XX  
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
XX microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
XX microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;  
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
XX neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /\*tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX /\*tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX /\*tag= c  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
XX NO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
XX Glaxo UK,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX  
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
XX ischaemia.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 186; 132bp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
XX targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1152  
ADM14008/c  
ID ADM14008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADM14008;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:195.  
XX  
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
XX microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
XX microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;  
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
XX neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /\*tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX /\*tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX /\*tag= c  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
XX NO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX

PA	(PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PX	
PI	Gierse JK;
PZ	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 195; 132bp; English.
XX	
XX	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H <sub>2</sub> synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SO	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	5393 AAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412                         Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1153	
ADMI4002/c	
ID	ADMI4002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADMI4002;
XX	
DT	01-JUL--2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:189.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human; microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FH	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5

```

PT      /tag= a
PT      /mod_base= OTHER
PT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= C
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHARMA ) PHARMAACTA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 189; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and
XX      can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0,
XX
XX      5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX      20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1154
XX      ADM14090/C
XX      ID      ADM14090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ADM14090;
XX
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:277.
XX
XX      chimeric, antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

```

KW		neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KM		immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KV		Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW		reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KX		cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20 /*tag= b /mod_base= OTHER /note= "phosphorichate linkages and all cyridine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5 /*tag= A /mod_base= OTHER /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base	16..20 /*tag= C /mod_base= OTHER /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	WO2004028458-A2.	
PD	08-APR-2004.	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
PA	(PHNA ) PHARMACIA CORP.	
PI	Gierse UK;	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX		New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
XX		Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 277; 132pp; English.
PS		The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q4.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
db	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	5393 AAAAATAATCAAAAAGAA 5412	
	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	

RESUT 1155	
ADMI4151/c	
ID	ADMI4151 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX	
XX	
AC	ADMI4151;
XX	
DT	01-UU-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:338.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	repertusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
FI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 338; 132bp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,

CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1156	
ADM1397/c	
ID	ADM13997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADM13997;
XX	
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:184.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= C
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
P1	Glerse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
FT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 184; 132pp; English.
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunologic, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17, Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.	
QY	5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412
DB	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1157	
ADM14017/C	
ID	ADM14017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14017;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DS	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:204.
XX	
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; se.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	
FT	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.



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XX 08-APR-2004.
PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PAAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Gliese JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 204; 132bp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAATTCAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1158
ADM14018/c
ID ADM14018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14018;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:205.
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; inhibitor;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX

```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*cag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*cag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
EN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PAAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Gliese JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 205; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAATTCAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1159
ADM14088/c
ID ADM14088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14088;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

```

XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:275.  
 DE  
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..20  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 FT WO2004028458-A2.  
 PN 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Glerse JK;  
 PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 275; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
 DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1160  
 ADM14257/c  
 ID ADM14257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14257;  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:444.  
 XX  
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..20  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 FT WO2004028458-A2.  
 PN 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Glerse JK;  
 PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 444; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC	mpgES-1	which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpgES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mpgES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mpgES-1. mpgES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunoprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mpgES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mpgES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	Sequence	20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QQ	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
CC	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
MM	Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	5393	AAAAAAAAATGACAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB	20	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1161		
ADM14000/C		
ID	ADM14000	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADM14000;	
XX	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)
DE	Human mpgES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:187.	
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorochiaste; human; microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mpgES-1; mpgES-1 inhibitor; immunosomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/*tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorochiaste linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/*tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/*tag= C
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	WO2004028458-A2.	
XX	08-APR-2004.	
XX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
XX	(PHNA ) PHARMACIA CORP.	

PI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PT	
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 187, 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiadrenergic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antihypertensive, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, antineurodegenerative, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC	
CC	
CC	
CC	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	5393 AAAAATACCAAAAGCAA 5412       
Db	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1162	
ADM14006/C	
ID	ADM14006 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14006;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:193.
XX	
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human; microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; inhibitor; microsomeal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
KM	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER

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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 193; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1163
XX ADM14014/C
XX ID ADM14014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14014;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:201.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
```

```
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 201; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```

RESULT 1164
ADM14020/c
ID ADM14020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14020;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:207.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotrophic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 207; 132bp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotrophic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

```

```

CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 5393 AAAAAATTACAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1165
ADM15225/c
ID ADM15225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15225;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1412.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotrophic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX

```

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1412; 132pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compound,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Gy 1901 CCACAGCTCGACGAACTC 1920  
Db 20 CCATGGCTCGACATCTTC 1  
RESULT 1166  
ADM13991/c  
ID ADM13991 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM13991;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:178.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cycostatic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
PN W02004028458-A2.  
XX 08-APR-2004.  
PD

XX  
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
XX  
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Glaxo UK;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischaemia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 178; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compound,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Gy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1167  
ADM14003/c  
ID ADM14003 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM14003;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:190.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cycostatic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT

```
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      modified_base
FT      1. .5
FT      /tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      16. .20
FT      /tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX      Gliese JK;
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 190; 132pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
XX      5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAA 5412
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX      RESULT 1168
XX      ADML4005/C
XX      ID ADML4005 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC ADML4005;
XX      XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX      Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:192.
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      Synthetic.
XX      Key
XX      modified_base
XX      1. .20
XX      /tag= b
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      modified_base
XX      1. .5
XX      /tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      16. .20
XX      /tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX      Gliese JK;
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 192; 132pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1169
ADM14246/c
ADM14246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14246;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:433.
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 433; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
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```
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421
Db 20 CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1170
ADM13995/c
ADM13995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13995;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:182.
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
```



DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGRS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 182; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGRS-1). The  
 CC human mPGRS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGRS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGRS-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGRS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGRS-1. mPGRS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmologic, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGRS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGRS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1171  
 ID ADM14011/c  
 XX ADM14011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14011;  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGRS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:198.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGRS-1; mPGRS-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX  
 FH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1. .20  
 FT Location/Qualifiers  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1. 5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16. .20  
 FT modified\_base

PT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 XX WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Glaxo UK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGRS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 198; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGRS-1). The  
 CC human mPGRS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGRS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGRS-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGRS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGRS-1. mPGRS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmologic, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGRS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGRS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1172  
 ID ADM14240/c  
 XX ADM14240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14240;  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGRS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:427.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGRS-1; mPGRS-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW

```
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 427; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
ID ADM14009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14009;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:196.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritis; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 196; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
```

CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1174

ID ADM14010/c

ADM14010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14010;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:197.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= b  
/mod\_base= OTHER  
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Glucose JK;

XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischaemia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 197; 132bp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyrostatic,  
CC anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1175

ID ADM14089/c

ADM14089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14089;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:276.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyrostatic; anti-diabetic;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= b  
/mod\_base= OTHER  
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

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XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX PI Gliese UK;
XX DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 276; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1176
ADM14627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14627;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:814.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT
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FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*tag= c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX PN W02004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 814; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 313 CCTCTGCGCTCTCTCTCC 312
Db 1 CCTGTGGGCCCCCTCCACC 20
RESULT 1177
ADM14016/c
ID ADM14016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14016;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:203.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
```

KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KV	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KN	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KX	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KY	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KZ	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
FT	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorochalcate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
P1	Glerse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	targeting mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 203, 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9, 3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY	5393	AAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA	5412
Db	20	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1
RESULT 1178			
ID	ADM14075/c		
AC	ADM14075	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	ADM14075;		
DT	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:262.		
XX			
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;		
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;		
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic		
KW	immunomodulator; cardian; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;		
KW	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;		
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;		
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;		
KW	reflexion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;		
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.		
XX			
OS	Homosapiens.		
OS	Synthetic.		
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	modified_base	1..20	
FT		/*tag= b	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine	
FT		residues are 5-methylcytidines"	
FT	modified_base	1..5	
FT		/*tag= a	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
FT	modified_base	16..20	
FT		/*tag= c	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
XX			
PN	WO2004028458-A2.		
PD	08-APR-2004.		
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.		
XX			
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.		
XX			
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.		
XX			
PI	Gierse JK;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.		
XX			
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid		
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,		
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or		
PT	ischemia.		
XX			
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 262; 132p; English.		
XX			
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide		
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The		
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to		
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,		
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding		
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and		
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of		
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal		
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric		

CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1179  
ADM14189/c  
ID ADM14189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADM14189;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:376.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
PN WO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
XX  
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Gierse JK;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischaemia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 376; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1180  
ADM13996/c  
ID ADM13996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM13996;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:183.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX

```
FT XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FN XX WO2004028458-A2.
PD XX
XX XX 08-APR-2004.
XX XX
XX XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX XX
XX XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX XX
XX XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA XX
XX XX
XX XX Glaser JK;
PI XX
DR WP1; 2004-305094/28.
XX XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 183; 132p; English.
XX XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of creating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1181
ADMI4001/c
ID ADMI4001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADMI4001;
XX DT
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:188.
XX KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
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OS	Hom sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothiate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= C
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
XX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF	
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
PI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 188; 132bp; English.
XX	
XX	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGS-1). The
CC	human mPGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGS-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGS-1. mPGS-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAA 5412
DB	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESUT 1182	
ADM14004/C	
ID	ADM14004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	

AC ADM14004;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:191.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 PN WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 191; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5393 AAAAAATATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1183  
 ID ADM14012/c  
 ID ADM14012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14012;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:199.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 PN WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 199; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The



CC human mPGBS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGBS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGBS-1 and  
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGBS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGBS-1. mPGBS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGBS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGBS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1184  
 ADM14015/c  
 ID ADM14015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14015;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGBS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:202.

XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGBS-1; mPGBS-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX  
 XX WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 XX PR

XX  
 PA (PMAA) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese UK;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGBS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 202; 132pp; English.

XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGBS-1). The  
 CC human mPGBS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGBS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGBS-1 and  
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGBS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGBS-1. mPGBS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGBS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGBS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1185  
 ADM14021/c  
 ID ADM14021 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14021;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGBS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:208.

XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGBS-1; mPGBS-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX Synthetic.

XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

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PT modified_base 1..5
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
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XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 208; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAGAA 5412
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1186
XX ADML4388/c
XX ID ADML4388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADML4388;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:575.
XX
XX DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
```

```
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 575; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAGAA 5412
XX ||||||| | ||||| |||
```



PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 206; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1189  
 ADM14087/C  
 ID ADM14087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14087;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:274.  
 XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
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PN W02004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Glaxo JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 274; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1190  
 ADM14300/C  
 ID ADM14300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14300;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:487.  
 XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo UK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 487; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compound,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

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DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:180.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo UK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 180; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compound,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

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RESULT 1191

ADM13993/c

ADM13993

AC ADM13993;

Query Match	Similarity	Score	DB	Length
Best Local	85.0%	9.3e+02		
Matches	17	Conservative	0	Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps
Oy	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAGAAA	5412	
Db	20	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1	
RESULT 1192				
ID	ADM13998/c			
	ADM13998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
AC	ADM13998;			
XX				
DT	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)			
XX				
DE	Human mPGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:185.			
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;			
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGS-1; mPGS-1 inhibitor;			
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;			
KM	immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;			
KM	neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;			
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;			
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;			
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;			
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.			
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
XX	Synthetic.			
FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers		
FT	modified_base	1..20		
FT		/*tag= b		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine		
FT		residues are 5-methylcytidines"		
FT	modified_base	1..5		
FT		/*tag= a		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"		
FT	modified_base	16..20		
FT		/*tag= c		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"		
XX				
PN	WO2004028458-A2.			
XX				
PD	08-APR-2004.			
XX				
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.			
XX				
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.			
XX				
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.			
XX				
PI	Gierse JK;			
XX				
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.			
XX				
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid			
PT	encoding mPGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,			
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or			
PT	ischemia.			
XX				
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 185; 132bp; English.			
CC				
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide			
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGS-1). The			
CC	human mPGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to			
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,			

CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	5393 AAAAATATACAAAAAGAAA 5412                   20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
Db	
RESULT 1193	
ADML4007/c	
ID ADML4007	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC	ADML4007;
XX XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:194.
KX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothiate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KV	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KV	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KV	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT FH	1..20
FT FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= b
FT	/note= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

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XX GIerse JK;
PI
XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 194; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1194
ADM14124/c
ID ADM14124 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14124;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:311.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; es.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a

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PT /mod_base= OTHER
PT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX GIerse JK;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 311; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1195
ADM14216/c
ID ADM14216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14216;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:403.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM neuroprotective; nocrotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

```

KW		immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM		Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM		reperfusion injury; ophtalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM		cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX		
PN	WO2004028458-A2.	
XX		
PD	08-APR-2004.	
XX		
PY	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
XX		
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
XX		
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX		
PI	Glerse JK;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX		
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 403; 132zp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiatherbic, immunomodulator, cardiac, neuroprotective, CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.	
XX		
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	5393 AAAAATATCAAAAAGAAA 5412	
db	 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	

RESULT 1196	
AD046478	AD046478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ID	
XX	AD046478;
XX	
XX	AD046478;
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide #1844.
XX	
XX	Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM	CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triphase a;
KM	trypsinase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM	lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine, adenosine A receptor;
KM	asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM	airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM	acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM	lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2004049022-A1.
XX	
XX	11-MAR-2004.
XX	
XX	25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX	
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX	
XX	(NYCE/ NYCE J W.
PA	(SAND) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA	(TANG/) TANG L.
PA	(AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER S.
PA	(SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA	(LUHH/) LU H.
PA	(CONG/) CONG H.
XX	
XX	NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
P1	Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
P1	
DR	WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX	
PT	Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT	initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, R
PT	RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT	asthma.
XX	
PS	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1845, 174pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC	codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC	with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC	chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
CC	-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC	trypsinase a, triphase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC	also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC	one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC	prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC	gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC	CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triphase a,
CC	trypsinase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC	useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC	and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC	receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC	inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC	is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC	cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC	



CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or  
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTGATCTCAA 3611

Db 1 GTTGCCAGGCTGCTCAA 20

RESULT 1197

AD054683

ID AD054683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD054683;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2056.

XX 89; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;  
 KM antidiabetic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;  
 KM neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;  
 KM Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;  
 KM high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;  
 KM galactose; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;  
 KM leukemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W02004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of  
 PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,  
 PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,  
 PT galactose or obesity.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2056; 150bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),  
 CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits  
 CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for  
 CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or  
 CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such  
 CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.  
 CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density  
 CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or  
 CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,  
 CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the  
 CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents  
 CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2556 AAGTGATGAGGAGAGAGAG 2575

Db 1 AAGTGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 20

RESULT 1198

AD010707/c

ID AD010707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD010707;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Single multiplex PCR primer #79.

XX 89; primer; simultaneous amplification;  
 KM single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;  
 KM genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;  
 KM gene expression profiling.

XX Synthetic.

XX W02004033649-A2.

XX 22-APR-2004.

XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.

XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.

XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.

XX L4 H, L4 J;

XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.

XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments  
 PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput  
 PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.

XX Disclosure; Page 33; 120bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous  
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase  
 CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method  
 CC comprises: (a) Aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)  
 CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not  
 CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end  
 CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its  
 CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching  
 CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the  
 CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or  
 CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the  
 CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end  
 CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except  
 CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second  
 CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous  
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase  
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes  
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic  
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping  
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression  
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.  
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1534 ATTGGGAGTCACACCTGGC 1553  
DB 20 ATTGGGAGTAAACACAGGC 1

## RESULT 1199

ADN03711  
ID ADN03711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN03711;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE SERS-based analyte detection oligonucleotide seqid 31.

XX Raman label; specific binding member; surface-enhanced Raman scattering;

KM SERS; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US2004086897-A1.

PN 06-MAY-2004.

XX 07-MAY-2003; 2003US-00431341.

XX 07-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378538P.

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383630P.

PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172428.

XX (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.

PA (CAOY/) CAO Y.

PA (JINR/) JIN R.

XX Mirkin CA, Cao Y, Jin R;

XX WPI; 2004-418413/39.

PT Reagent, useful for detecting target analyte e.g., nucleic acid,

PT comprising particle having bound to at least one Raman label, which can

PT be activated to provide surface-enhanced Raman scattering effect, and

PT specific binding member.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 31; 55pp; English.

XX The invention describes a reagent (I) comprising a particle bound to at

XX least one Raman label and a specific binding member, where the Raman

XX label can be activated to provide a surface-enhanced Raman scattering

XX (SERS) effect or comprising a specific binding member having two or more

XX different Raman labels bound to it. Also described are: a test kit (II),

XX comprising (I) in one container and a silver, gold or copper Raman

XX enhancer stain in another container; and a fibre optic detection device

XX (III), having a bundle of optical fibres terminating with ends of the

XX optical fibre, where a several of the optical fibres have (II) located at

XX the ends of the optical fibre. (I) is useful for: detecting for the

XX presence or absence of one or more target analytes in a sample, the

XX target analytes having at least two binding sites; detecting the presence

XX or absence of one or more target nucleic acid in a sample, the sequence

XX of the nucleic acid having at least two portions; and for screening one

XX or more molecules to determine whether the molecule is a ligand to one or

XX more specific receptors. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide

XX associated with the SERS-based detection analyte detection method.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1200

ADN58920  
ID ADN58920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN58920;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Mouse B7H antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 231422.

XX B7H; autoimmune disease; ss; antisense; mouse.

XX Mus musculus.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2004102398-A1.

PD 27-MAY-2004.

XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Monia BP, Dobie KW;

PA WPI; 2004-399728/37.

PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding B7H and

PT inhibits expression of B7H, useful for modulating the expression of B7H

PT or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. autoimmune disease.

XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 171; 97pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding B7H, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic

XX acid molecule encoding B7H and inhibits the expression of B7H. The

XX compound is useful for modulating the expression of B7H. It is also

XX useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with expression of

XX B7H, e.g. an autoimmune disease. The present sequence represents a mouse

XX B7H antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2063 GGGCCCTGTGTCTTGGCC 2082  
DB 1 GGGCAGGTGTCTGTGGCC 20

## RESULT 1201

ADN30080/c  
ID ADN30080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN30080;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide #51.

XX cytosolic; antisense therapy; cytokine-inducible kinase;

XX cytokine-inducible kinase inhibitor; antisense technology;

XX cytokine-inducible kinase expression; hyperproliferative disorder; human;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*cag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*cag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 15..20  
 FT /\*cag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT  
 FT US2004101857-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.  
 XX  
 PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ward DT, Dobie KW;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-399685/37.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating cytokine-inducible  
 PT kinase expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating  
 PT conditions associated with aberrant kinase expression e.g.  
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 66; 56bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
 CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-inducible kinase. The compound  
 CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-  
 CC inducible kinase (which comprises a sequence of 2169 bp fully defined in  
 CC the specification) and inhibits the expression of cytokine-inducible  
 CC kinase. Also described are: a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the  
 CC cells or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of cytokine  
 CC -inducible kinase is inhibited; a method of screening for a modulator of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase, comprising contacting a preferred target  
 CC segment of the nucleic acid encoding cytokine-inducible kinase with one  
 CC or more candidate modulators of cytokine-inducible kinase, and  
 CC identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease  
 CC state, comprising identifying the presence of cytokine-inducible kinase  
 CC in a sample using at least one of the primers or probe comprising the  
 CC nucleotide sequences as mentioned in the specification; a kit or assay  
 CC device comprising the above compound; and a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with cytokine-inducible kinase,  
 CC comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic  
 CC amount of the compound so that expression of cytokine-inducible kinase is  
 CC inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the  
 CC expression of cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues to prevent or  
 CC treat diseases associated with the kinase expression, such as  
 CC hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for  
 CC diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence  
 CC represents a human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1090 CCTCAGCCAGCCTAGACC 1109  
 Db 20 CCGCAGCCAGCTTAGACC 1  
 RESULT 1202  
 ADN30139  
 ID ADN30139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADN30139;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide #110.  
 XX  
 KW cytosol; antisense therapy; cytokine-inducible kinase;  
 KW cytokine-inducible kinase inhibitor; antisense technology;  
 KW cytokine-inducible kinase expression; hyperproliferative disorder; human;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*cag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*cag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 15..20  
 FT /\*cag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT  
 FT US2004101857-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.  
 XX  
 PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ward DT, Dobie KW;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-399685/37.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating cytokine-inducible  
 PT kinase expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating  
 PT conditions associated with aberrant kinase expression e.g.  
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 125; 56bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
 CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-inducible kinase. The compound  
 CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-  
 CC inducible kinase (which comprises a sequence of 2169 bp fully defined in  
 CC the specification) and inhibits the expression of cytokine-inducible  
 CC kinase. Also described are: a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the  
 CC cells or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of cytokine  
 CC -inducible kinase is inhibited; a method of screening for a modulator of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase, comprising contacting a preferred target  
 CC segment of the nucleic acid encoding cytokine-inducible kinase with one  
 CC or more candidate modulators of cytokine-inducible kinase, and  
 CC identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of  
 CC cytokine-inducible kinase; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease  
 CC state, comprising identifying the presence of cytokine-inducible kinase

CC in a sample using at least one of the primers or probe comprising the  
CC nucleotide sequences as mentioned in the specification; a kit or assay  
CC device comprising the above compound; and a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with cytokine-inducible kinase,  
CC comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic  
CC amount of the compound so that expression of cytokine-inducible kinase is  
CC inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the  
CC expression of cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues to prevent or  
CC treat diseases associated with the kinase expression, such as  
CC hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for  
CC diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence  
CC represents a human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1090 CCTCAGCCAGCCTTAGACC 1109  
Db 1 CCGCAGCCAGCCTTAGACC 20  
RESULT 1203  
ADN29249/c  
XX ADN29249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC  
XX ADN29249;  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 123.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;  
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;  
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
PN US2004097452-A1.  
PD 20-MAY-2004.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX  
PI Dobie KW;  
DR WPI; 2004-389193/36.  
XX  
XX New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with  
PT kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 123; 56pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted  
CC to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also  
CC described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in  
CC cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so  
CC that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a  
CC modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic  
CC acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators  
CC of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6  
CC expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic  
CC method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of  
CC kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the  
CC specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a  
CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated  
CC with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or  
CC prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is  
CC inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating  
CC a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a  
CC hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and  
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence  
CC represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 773 CCCAGCCCGAGGAGGCA 792  
Db 20 CCCAGCCCGAGGATGGCA 1  
RESULT 1204  
ADN29238/c  
XX ADN29238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC  
XX ADN29238;  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 112.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;  
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;  
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
PN US2004097452-A1.  
PD 20-MAY-2004.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX  
PI Dobie KW;  
DR WPI; 2004-389193/36.  
XX  
XX New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with  
PT kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX

```

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Dobie KM,
XX
DR WPI, 2004-389193/36.
XX
PT New compound, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
PT kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 112; 56pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
CC described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
CC cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
CC that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
CC modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
CC of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
CC expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
CC method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
CC kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
CC specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a
CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
CC prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
CC inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
CC hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
CC represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1887 GATCAGCGCTCGACACAG 1906
DB 20 GATCAGAGCCCGACACAG 1
RESULT 1205
ADN29162
ID ADN29162 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADN29162;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 36.
XX
KM cytosaratic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT modified_base

```

```

FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004097452-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0030820.
XX
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0030820.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-389193/36.
XX
XX
XX New compound, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
XX kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 36; 56pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
XX described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
XX cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
XX that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
XX modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
XX of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
XX expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
XX method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
XX kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
XX specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a
XX method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
XX prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
XX inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
XX a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
XX hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
XX represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1887 GATCAGCGCTCGACACAG 1906
DB 1 GATCAGAGCCCGACACAG 20
RESULT 1206
ADN29174
ID ADN29174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADN29174;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 48.
XX
KM cytosaratic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004097452-A1.
XX 20-MAY-2004.
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX PI
XX PI Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-369193/36.
XX PT New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
XX PT encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
XX PT kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 48; 56pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX CC to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid molecule
XX CC encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
XX CC described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
XX CC cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
XX CC that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
XX CC modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
XX CC of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
XX CC expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
XX CC method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
XX CC kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
XX CC specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound, and a
XX CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX CC with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
XX CC prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
XX CC inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
XX CC a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
XX CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
XX CC represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 773 CCCAAGCCGAGAGGGCA 792
Db 1 CCCAGCCCGAGATGTGCA 20
RESULT 1207
ADP20486
ID ADP20486 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADP20486;
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XX XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Transcription factor AP-2 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 33.
XX KW Cytostatic; AP-2-inhibitor-Alpha; AP-2 alpha; AP-2 alpha modulator;
XX KW AP-2 alpha associated disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; human;
XX KW Transcription factor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
XX KW 89.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US2004109848-A1.
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00315962.
XX PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00315962.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-440306/41.
XX PT New compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecules encoding AP-2 alpha and
XX PT inhibits the expression of AP-2 alpha, useful for treating AP-2 alpha-
XX PT associated disease or condition, particularly a hyperproliferative
XX PT disorder.
XX PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 56pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha. The compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha
XX CC (1986 bp, SEQ ID NO: 4), and inhibits the expression of AP-2 alpha. Also
XX CC described are: inhibiting the expression of AP-2 alpha in cells or tissues
XX CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); screening for a
XX CC modulator of AP-2 alpha by contacting a preferred target segment of a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha with one or more candidate
XX CC modulators of AP-2 alpha, and identifying one or more modulators of AP-2
XX CC alpha expression, which modulate the expression of AP-2 alpha; a
XX CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; and a kit or assay
XX CC device comprising (I). The compound is useful for treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or condition associated with AP-2 alpha, particularly a
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder. The compounds may be used for diagnostics,
XX CC therapeutics prophylaxis and as research reagents; or as tools in
XX CC differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
XX CC patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
XX CC cells and tissues. This sequence represents a human transcription factor
XX CC AP-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3031 TGCCTCGTGGAGCCCTGCG 3050
Db 1 TGCCGCTGTGATGCTCTGCG 20
RESULT 1208
ADP26808/C
ID ADP26808 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADP26808;
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #45.
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XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004110150-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX  
PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX  
PS (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Koller E, Dobie KM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-440339/41.  
XX  
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,  
PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative  
PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 57; 69pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and  
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide  
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a  
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably  
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase  
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for  
CC modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to DNA encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1902 CACAGCTCTGCAGACCTCA 1921  
Db 20 CAGGGCTCTGCAGACCTCA 1  
XX  
RESULT 1209  
ADP26866  
ID ADP26866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP26866;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #31.  
XX  
KM Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004110150-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX
```

```
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Koller E, Dobie KM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-440339/41.  
XX  
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,  
PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative  
PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 115; 69pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and  
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide  
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a  
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably  
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase  
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for  
CC modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense  
CC oligonucleotide target region of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1902 CACAGCTCTGCAGACCTCA 1921  
Db 1 CAGGGCTCTGCAGACCTCA 20  
XX  
RESULT 1210  
ADP27094/C  
ID ADP27094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP27094;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human matrix metalloproteinase 11 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #3.  
XX  
KM Human; matrix metalloproteinase 11; MMP11; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004110152-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
PS (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-440341/41.  
XX  
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of matrix  
PT metalloproteinase 11, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
PT hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.  
XX
```

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 76pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
XX encoding a matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11) polypeptide. The compound  
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the  
CC nucleic acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage  
CC i.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,  
CC preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified  
CC nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are  
CC useful for modulating the expression of the MMP11 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to DNA encoding the human MMP11 polypeptide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGACGCCAC 2662  
DB 20 GCTGCTGCTGCTGACGCCG 1  
|||  
RESULT 1211  
ADP27249  
ID ADP27249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADP27249;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MMP11 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #3.  
XX  
KW Human; matrix metalloproteinase 11; MMP11; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KW phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2004110152-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440341/41.  
XX  
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of matrix  
PT metalloproteinase 11, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
PT hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 175; 76pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding a matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11) polypeptide. The compound  
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the  
CC nucleic acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage  
CC i.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,  
CC preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified  
CC nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are  
CC useful for modulating the expression of the MMP11 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human MMP11 DNA antisense

CC oligonucleotide target region of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGACGCCAC 2662  
DB 1 GCTGCTGCTGCTGACGCCG 20  
|||  
RESULT 1212  
ADP20152  
ID ADP20152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADP20152;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #66.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;  
KW genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;  
KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2004110220-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.  
XX  
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.  
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
XX  
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JI, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440357/41.  
XX  
PT Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.  
PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several  
PT oligonucleotides attached to them.  
XX  
PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 70; 142pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation  
CC of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,  
CC bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA  
CC from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various  
CC diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral  
CC infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and  
CC monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking



```
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1213
ADP20137
ID ADP20137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP20137,
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #54.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KM genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;
XX DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004110220-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Bighanlian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440357/41.
XX
PT Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.
PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several
PT oligonucleotides attached to them.
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 142pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
XX conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
XX hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
XX the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
XX hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
XX sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
XX the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
XX in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation
XX of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,
XX bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA
XX from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various
XX diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral
XX infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and
XX monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking
```

```
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1214
ADP74437
ID ADP74437 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP74437,
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NRF antisense oligonucleotide ISIS264065.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; NRF; NF-kappab repressing factor;
KW nuclear factor kappab; immune response; inflammatory response;
KW oncogenesis; apoptosis; cell cycle; differentiation; cell migration;
KW chromosome Xq24-25.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
XX US2004110156-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Double KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440344/41.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating NF-kappab repressing factor
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
XX conditions involving an immune response.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 71; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NF-kappab repressing factor (NRF). NF
XX -kappab (nuclear factor kappab) is involved in such cellular processes as
XX the immune response, inflammatory response, oncogenesis, apoptosis, cell
XX cycle, differentiation and cell migration. The compound (an antisense
XX oligonucleotide) specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding NRF (which appears as ADP74371 and comprises nucleotides 469701-
XX 489000 of the X chromosome containing the NRF gene at Xq24-25) and
```

CC inhibits the expression of NRF. Also included are inhibiting the  
 CC expression of NRF in cells or tissues, screening for a modulator of NRF,  
 CC a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state, a kit or assay  
 CC device comprising the above compound, and treating an animal having a  
 CC disease or condition associated with NRF. The antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC is useful for inhibiting the expression of NRF in cells or tissues to  
 CC prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant NRF expression, such  
 CC as diseases or conditions involving an immune response. In addition, the  
 CC compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or  
 CC kits. The present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeting NRF.

XX  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 986 TCCTTACCAAGCTCTTCCA 1005  
 1 TCTTTACCAAGCTCTACCA 20

Db

RESULT 1215  
 ADP74513/c  
 ID ADP74513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP74513;  
 XX  
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NRF antisense target region #61.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ds; antisense; NRF; NF-kappaB repressing factor;  
 KM nuclear factor kappaB; immune response; inflammatory response;  
 KM oncogenesis; apoptosis; cell cycle; differentiation; cell migration;  
 KM chromosome Xq24-25.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004110156-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
 XX  
 PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Dobie KW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-440344/41.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating NF-kappaB repressing factor  
 PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or  
 PT conditions involving an immune response.  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 147; 61pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted  
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NF-kappaB repressing factor (NRF). NF  
 CC -kappaB (nuclear factor kappaB) is involved in such cellular processes as  
 CC the immune response, inflammatory response, oncogenesis, apoptosis, cell  
 CC cycle, differentiation and cell migration. The compound (an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide) specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding NRF (which appears as ADP74371 and comprises nucleotides 469701-  
 CC 469900 of the X chromosome containing the NRF gene at Xq24-25) and  
 CC inhibits the expression of NRF. Also included are inhibiting the  
 CC expression of NRF in cells or tissues, screening for a modulator of NRF,  
 CC a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state, a kit or assay  
 CC device comprising the above compound, and treating an animal having a  
 CC disease or condition associated with NRF. The antisense oligonucleotide

CC is useful for inhibiting the expression of NRF in cells or tissues to  
 CC prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant NRF expression, such  
 CC as diseases or conditions involving an immune response. In addition, the  
 CC compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or  
 CC kits. The present sequence represents an NRF genomic DNA target for the  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides.

XX  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 986 TCCTTACCAAGCTCTTCCA 1005  
 20 TCTTTACCAAGCTCTACCA 1

Db

RESULT 1216  
 ADP66834  
 ID ADP66834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP66834;  
 XX  
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 90.  
 XX  
 XX antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;  
 KM endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; human;  
 KM antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT 15..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX  
 PN US2004115653-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-JUN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
 XX  
 PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Dobie KW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-449390/42.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase  
 PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
 PT associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.  
 PT cardiovascular disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 90; 114pp; English.

CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
 CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound  
 CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding

CC	endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined
CC	in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase.
CC	Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in
CC	cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a
CC	diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device
CC	comprising the above compound; and treating an animal having a disease or
CC	condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to
CC	the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC	expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense
CC	oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial
CC	lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with
CC	aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease.
CC	In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC	research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a human endothelial
CC	lipase antisense oligonucleotide.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Gy	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
ID	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
DB	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	3297 GGAGTAGACCTGCAGCAGA 3316
	1 GGATCGAACCCTGCGACAGA 20
RESULT 1217	
ADP66909	
ID	ADP66909 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
AC	ADP66909;
DT	09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Mouse endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 165.
KW	antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;
RW	endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; mouse;
XX	antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= phosphorochloate backbone. All cytidines
FT	are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	modified_base 15..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2004115653-A1.
XX	
PD	17-JUN-2004.
PF	12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.
PR	12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Doble KW;
DR	WPI; 2004-449390/42.
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase

PT	expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT	associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.
PT	cardiovascular disease.
XX	
PS	Example 16; SEQ ID NO 165; 114bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC	a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound
CC	specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC	endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined
CC	in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase.
CC	Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in
CC	cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a
CC	diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device
CC	comprising the above compound; and treating an animal having a disease or
CC	condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to
CC	the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC	expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense
CC	oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial
CC	lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with
CC	aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease.
CC	In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC	research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a mouse endothelial
CC	lipase antisense oligonucleotide.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	3972 TCTGCTGACATCAAGCGTG 3991
DB	1 TCTGCTAGAGATCAAGCGTG 20
RESULT 1218	
ADPe7018/C	
ID	ADPe7018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADPe7018;
XX	
DT	09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Mouse endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 274.
XX	
KW	antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;
KW	endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; mouse;
KW	antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
PT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT	are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	15..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2004115653-A1.
XX	
PD	17-JUN-2004.
XX	
PF	12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.
XX	

PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Dobie KW;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-449390/42.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase  
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
PT associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.  
PT cardiovascular disease.  
XX  
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 274; 114pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding  
CC endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined  
CC in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase.  
CC Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in  
CC cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a  
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device  
CC comprising the above compound, and treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to  
CC the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that  
CC expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial  
CC lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with  
CC aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease.  
CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as  
CC research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a mouse endothelial  
CC lipase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 3972 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 3991  
Db 20 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 1  
  
RESULT 1219  
AAQ36818  
ID AAQ36818 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ36818;  
AC  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT  
DT 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligomer SM 82 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.  
DE  
XX Heptad; plants; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;  
KM ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO9303160-A1.  
PN  
XX 18-FEB-1993.  
PD  
XX 07-AUG-1992; 92MO-US006412.  
PF  
XX 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.  
PR  
XX (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.  
PA  
XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;  
PI  
XX

DR WPI; 1993-076517/09.  
XX  
XX Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in  
PT vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with  
PT specified aminoacid content.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 109; 176pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad  
CC polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants  
CC to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored  
CC for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be  
CC used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids  
CC such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-20,  
CC AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 570 GAAGAAGAGAGCTGAAG 589  
Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20  
  
RESULT 1220  
AAQ75633/C  
ID AAQ75633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ75633;  
AC  
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
DE  
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX JP06303997-A.  
PN  
XX 01-NOV-1994.  
PD  
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
PF  
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
PR  
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.  
PA  
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.  
DR  
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.  
PS  
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESBQ files AAQ75547-075798)  
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



CC transcription primer, (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408  
DB 21 ATTTTAAAAAATAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1224  
AAQ75646/C  
ID AAQ75646 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75646;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DS Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)  
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5400 TACAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 5419  
DB 20 TACAAAAAATAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1225  
AAQ75713/C  
ID AAQ75713 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ75713;  
DR

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
XX  
DE  
XX  
KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)  
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408  
DB 21 AACTAAAAAATAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1226  
AAQ75680/C  
ID AAQ75680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75680;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DS Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

Query Match	Best Local Similarity	Score	DB 1	Length	DB 2	Length
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	0.3%; Score 15.2;	DB 1;	21;	DB 2;	21;
<p>Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.</p> <p>Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.</p> <p>A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily</p> <p>Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;</p>						
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	0.3%; Score 15.2;	DB 1;	21;	DB 2;	21;
<p>Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.</p> <p>Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.</p> <p>A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily</p> <p>Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;</p>						

```

QY      5389  AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
        ||||||| | |||||
Db      21  AAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1228
AAO75777/C
ID      AAO75777 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC      AAO75777;
XX
DT      04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE      Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW      Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM      aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      JP06303997-A.
XX
PD      01-NOV-1994.
XX
PP      16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR      16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PA      (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR      WPT, 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT      Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT      by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAO75547-Q75798)
and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
the double-stranded cDNAs with restricting enzyme and; (c)
electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      5406  AAAGAAAAAATGAAAATAAA 5425
        ||||||| | |||||
Db      21  AAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1229
AAO75644/C
ID      AAO75644 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC      AAO75644;
XX
DT      04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE      Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW      Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM      aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      JP06303997-A.

```

```
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5400 TACAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 5419
DB 20 TACAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1230
XX AAQ75679/c
XX ID AAQ75679 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75679;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
```

```
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAATAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 20 AATTAATAATACAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1231
XX AAQ75761/c
XX ID AAQ75761 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75761;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAATAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 21 AATGAATAATAATACAAAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1232
XX AAQ75721/c
XX ID AAQ75721 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75721;
XX
```



DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
 DE  
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
 KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX JF06303997-A.  
 FN  
 XX 01-NOV-1994.  
 PD  
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 PE  
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 PR  
 XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.  
 DR  
 XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.  
 PS  
 XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.  
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AA075547-075798)  
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No.9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408  
 Db 21 ACTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2  
 XX  
 RESULT 1233  
 AA094976  
 ID AA094976 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA094976;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JUN-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE SSP7 Oligonucleotide SM 82.  
 XX  
 KW Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; pSK6;  
 KW dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; corn; maize; Zea mays; soybean;  
 KW Glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH 1..21  
 FT misc\_feature  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "SM 82"  
 FT 2..21  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT  
 FT CDS  
 XX  
 XX MO9515392-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1995.  
 XX

PF 21-NOV-1994; 94MO-US013190.  
 XX  
 XX 30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.  
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.  
 XX  
 XX (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.  
 PA  
 XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1995-215272/28.  
 DR  
 XX P-PSDB; AAR78237.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -  
 PT contains dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast  
 PT transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of  
 PT improved nutritional value.  
 PT  
 XX Example 8; Page 76; 180pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Oligonucleotide SM82 (AA094976) and complementary sequence SM83  
 CC (AA094977) code for heptad peptide SSP7 (AAR78237). They were annealed  
 CC and used in the construction DNA fragments (see also AA094978-80,  
 CC AA094992, AA095004 and AA095006) that were inserted into vector pSK6 (see  
 CC also AAR78236). The DNA fragments code for synthetic storage proteins  
 CC (SSPs) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad repeats (see AAR78239-41,  
 CC AAR78249, AAR78258 and AAR78260). These can be expressed in the seeds of  
 CC transformed plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to improve lysine content  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No.9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 570 GAAGAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 589  
 Db 1 GATGAGAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 20  
 XX  
 RESULT 1234  
 AAT12747  
 ID AAT12747 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT12747;  
 XX  
 DT 04-OCT-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene hybridisation probe.  
 XX  
 KW Tumour antigen; marker; RT-PCR; reverse transcription;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; detection; metastasis; small cell lung;  
 KW cervical; colonic; hepatic; brain; breast; thyroid; carcinoma;  
 KW human papilloma virus; GAPDH; amplification control; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX DE4431174-A1.  
 FN  
 XX 07-MAR-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 01-SEP-1994; 94DB-04431174.  
 PF  
 XX 01-SEP-1994; 94DB-04431174.  
 PR  
 XX 01-SEP-1994; 94DB-04431174.  
 PA  
 XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.  
 XX  
 XX Von Knebel Doeberitz M, Woerner S, Lacroix J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1996-140362/15.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Detecting tumour specific mRNA by conversion to cDNA and amplification -  
 PT provides early, sensitive and specific diagnosis and monitoring, partic.  
 PT by analysis of blood or sputum.  
 PT

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XX PS Example 1; Page 4; App; German.
XX CC Tumour specific mRNA is detected in a RT-PCR amplification using specific
XX CC primers on e.g. blood or sputum samples. The method is useful for
XX CC screening and monitoring tumours and metastases, e.g. small cell lung,
XX CC cervical, colonic, hepatic, brain, breast or thyroid carcinomas. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a probe which was used to detect amplified
XX CC GAPDH sequences as a control in an experiment to amplify human papilloma
XX CC virus HPV16 and HPV18 sequences
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1907 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 1926
        |||||
Db      1 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 20

RESULT 1235
AAT36633
ID AAT36633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAT36633;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Probe for glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase gene.
XX KM primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; detection; human papilloma virus;
XX KM cellular sequence; early diagnosis; carcinoma; high-grade dysplasia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9626293-A2.
XX PD 29-AUG-1996.
XX PF 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-DE000306.
XX PR 24-FEB-1995; 95DR-01006561.
XX PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
XX PI Von Knebel- Doeberitz M, Woerner S, Emmerich F;
XX DR WPI; 1996-402383/40.
XX PT Detecting mRNA contg. human papilloma virus (HPV) and cellular sequences
XX PT - used for early diagnosis of carcinoma and high-grade dysplasia caused
XX PT by HPV.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 15pp; German.
XX SQ

AAT36633 is a probe used to detect the glyceraldehyde phosphate
dehydrogenase (GAPDH) gene, which was used as a control in a PCR reaction
for detection of human papilloma virus and cellular sequences. Detection
of mRNA contg. HPV and cellular sequences comprises: (a) isolating mRNA
from an processed body sample; (b) converting to cDNA by using a reverse
transcription primer (RTP); (c) amplification of cDNA by PCR with an HPV
5' primer and a 3' primer including a sequence of RRP; (d) cleaving
amplified cDNA with an enzyme that cuts the 5' side of the HPV polyA
signal; (e) amplification of uncleaved cDNA with the same primers as in
(c) or with nested primers; and (f) detecting amplified DNA. The method
is used for early diagnosis of carcinoma and high-grade dysplasia caused
by HPV. Step (d) cleaves cDNA derived from episomal HPV but not that
derived from HPV that has integrated into the genome. The method is very
sensitive and selective and can detect a very small no. of HPV-infected
cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

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XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1907 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 1926
        |||||
Db      1 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 20

RESULT 1236
AAT35539/c
ID AAT35539 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAT35539;
XX DT 14-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE DNase I gene sense primer 4.2.
XX KM Gene targeting; gene activation; homologous recombination; DNase I;
XX KM cystic fibrosis; gene therapy; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
XX KM ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9629411-A1.
XX PD 26-SEP-1996.
XX PF 12-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003377.
XX PR 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406030.
XX PA (TRAN-) TRANSKARYOTIC THERAPIES INC.
XX PI Treco DA, Heartlein MW, Hauge BM, Selden RF;
XX DR WPI; 1996-443186/44.
XX PT Altering expression of genes encoding thrombopoietin, DNase I or beta-
XX PT interferon - using DNA constructs useful in gene therapy to treat, e.g.
XX PT cystic fibrosis and multiple sclerosis.
XX PS Example 4; Page 50; 115pp; English.
XX CC Primer oligo 4.1 (AAT35538) and primer oligo 4.2 (AAT35539) were designed
XX CC using the known human DNase I mRNA sequence. They were used in the PCR
XX CC amplification of human genomic DNA. A probe was generated and used to
XX CC screen a human leukocyte DNA library. An isolated clone included a region
XX CC (see also AAT35522) upstream of the known DNase I cDNA sequence, and a
XX CC region (AAT35523) of the DNase I locus including exon 1, intron 1 and
XX CC part of exon 2. Non-coding sequences of the DNase I locus can be used in
XX CC gene constructs useful in the gene therapy of cystic fibrosis
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      4206 CATTCCGTCACCTCTGTGG 4225
        |||||
Db      20 CATTCTGTCATCTGTGAG 1

RESULT 1237
AAT94644/c
ID AAT94644 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAT94644;

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XX	05-MAR-1998	(first entry)
DT		
XX		
DE	3'	primer for human arginase coding sequence.
XX		
KM	PCR primer; amplify; human; arginase; ureagenesis; genetic deficiency;	
KM	urea cycle enzyme; early onset hyperammonemia; argininosuccinate lyase;	
KM	associated encephalopathy; non-specific liver failure; cirrhosis; cancer;	
KM	carbamoyl phosphate synthetase; ornithine transcarbamylase; gene therapy;	
KM	argininosuccinate synthetase; liver transplantation; ss.	
XX		
XX	Synthetic.	
OS	Homoe sapiens.	
XX		
FN	MO9730167-A1.	
XX		
PD	21-AUG-1997.	
XX		
PF	13-FEB-1997;	97MO-US001564.
XX		
PR	13-FEB-1996;	96US-0011613P.
XX		
XX	06-SEP-1996;	96US-0025883P.
PA	(UVE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.	
XX		
P1	Wilson JM;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 1997-425041/39.	
XX		
PT	Increasing ureagenesis via gene therapy - using recombinant adenovirus;	
PT	to treat genetic or acquired enzyme deficiency as alternative to	
PT	transplantation.	
XX		
PS	Example 7; Page 58; 82pp; English.	
XX		
CC	AA974643 and AA974644 represent amplification primers for the human	
CC	arginase coding sequence. The amplified sequence can be used in a	
CC	recombinant virus used in the method of the invention. The method of the	
CC	invention is for increasing ureagenesis by administration of a	
CC	recombinant virus that expresses at least one enzyme of the urea cycle in	
CC	vivo. The method is used to treat a genetic deficiency of a urea cycle	
CC	enzyme (e.g. early onset hyperammonemia and associated encephalopathy)	
CC	or non-specific liver failure characterised by inadequate ureagenesis,	
CC	e.g. where caused by cirrhosis or cancer. The urea cycle enzyme may be,	
CC	e.g., carbamoyl phosphate synthetase, ornithine transcarbamylase,	
CC	argininosuccinate synthetase, argininosuccinate lyase or arginase. This	
CC	method is an alternative to liver transplantation	
XX		
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SO		
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	4955 GGCATTATGTGTCATGCCA 4974	
DB	20 GGTACTATGTGTCATGTCA 1	
RESULT 1238		
AAV35395		
ID	AAV35395 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAV35395;	
XX		
DT	13-OCT-1998 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	HIV-1 gag protein DNA primer #8.	
XX		
KM	Hypervariable region; ENV protein; vaccinia virus; gag gene; retrovirus;	
KM	vaccines; infection; protection; primer; ss.	
OS	Synthetic.	

```

XX XX MO9822596-AI.
XX PD 28-MAY-1998.
XX PF 19-NOV-1997; 97WO-JP004216.
XX PR 19-NOV-1996; 96GP-00323412.
PA (NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PA (JAPG ) NIPPON ZEON KK.
PI Kojima A, Kurata T, Yasuda A;
XX WPI, 1998-312481/27.
DR
XX Recombinant vaccinia virus containing fusion H1B gag gene - for
PT production in host cells of gag protein for use as vaccine.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 66; 84pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAIV35388-V35414 are primers used in a method which results in a
CC recombinant vaccinia virus comprising of a gag gene from a retrovirus
CC such as HIV-1 or HIV-2, fused to a DNA fragment containing an epitope
CC region (30-300 bases in length) of a retroviral gene other than the gag
CC gene. The gag gene may be altered so as to produce a gag protein modified
CC from the natural sequence by the addition, deletion or substitution of at
CC least 1 amino acid residue. The fusion gene is inserted into a region of
CC a vaccinia virus not essential to its propagation, to give a recombinant
CC vaccinia virus vector which is used to transform a host cell (such as
CC HeLa, Vero, VDF, rabbit kidney RK13 or human myeloma TK-143 cells). Upon
CC culturing the host cell produces particulate structures containing the
CC fusion gag protein. The recombinant vaccinia virus or the fusion gag
CC protein particles may be used in the production of vaccines for
CC protecting against infection with retroviruses such as HIV
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 19 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5402 CAAAAAGCAAAATGAAA 5421
DB 2 CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 1239
AAK36910
ID AAK36910 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC
XX AAK36910;
XX DT 02-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DX
XX S. cereale microsatellite marker PCR primer 9.
XX Microsatellite; marker; PCR primer; rye; plant; Triticeae; Poaceae;
KW simple sequence repeat; SSR; sequence tag site; SNS; genetic analysis;
KM DNA fingerprinting; variety identification; self fertilization;
KW detection; cross fertilization; cytological line; gene mapping;
XX monogenic trait; polygenic trait; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Secale cereale.
PN DE19835109-A1.
XX
PD 15-APR-1999.
PF 04-AUG-1998; 98DB-01035109.
XX
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97DB-01043671.

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XX (GVSE-) GVS GES ERWERB & VERWERTUNG LANDWIRTSCHA.  
 PA Wricke G, Saal B;  
 XX WPI; 1999-245522/21.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Microsatellite markers derived from the genome of rye, useful for genetic  
 PT mapping as markers of monogenic or polygenic traits.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Page 11; 28pp; German.  
 CC This invention describes Secale cereale microsatellite markers based on  
 CC hypervariable genomic segments of Secale cereale and plants of the tribes  
 CC Triticeae and Poeae. The microsatellite markers comprise a simple  
 CC sequence repeat (SSR) marker as sequence tag site (STS), defined by two  
 CC specific S. cereale defined primers, of mean length 18-26 bases and  
 CC flanking the microsatellite sequence (MSS). Such markers are useful for  
 CC genetic analysis of rye, triticale and other species of the tribes  
 CC Triticeae and Poeae, e.g. for DNA fingerprinting; identification of  
 CC varieties; detecting self or cross fertilization; studying similarity and  
 CC relatedness; characterization of cytological lines, or generally any sort  
 CC of gene mapping. Particularly, they are useful for genetic mapping and  
 CC marking of mono- or poly-genic traits, selection and evaluation of  
 CC varietal purity or checking culture stages (particularly in hybrid  
 CC culture methods), purity of propagative materials, success of self-  
 CC fertilization and required ratio of components in populations and  
 CC hybrids. AAX36902-X36965 represent PCR primers used in the method of the  
 CC invention  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2873 TAGTCTGTTTCAGTGCGTC 2892  
 Db 2 TGGTCTGTGTCTGTGTGGTGC 21  
 RESULT 1240  
 AAV73916  
 ID AAV73916 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAV73916;  
 XX  
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE S. pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesion A protein PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KM Surface adhesion A protein; vaccine; detection; serotype; antibody;  
 KM diagnostic; immunoassay; treatment; infection; anti-idiotype; PCR primer;  
 XX ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN US5854416-A.  
 XX  
 PD 29-DEC-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.  
 XX  
 PR 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PI Aaes EW, Tharpe JA, Carlone GM, Sampson JS, Russell H;  
 XX WPI; 1999-095007/08.  
 DR

XX Nucleic acid encoding the 37 kDa. surface adhesion A of Streptococcus  
 PT pneumoniae - useful diagnostically and for production of recombinant  
 PT polypeptides.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Col 35-36; 20pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAV73915 and AAV73916 are PCR primers used in the amplification and  
 CC isolation of a Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesion A  
 CC protein. The encoding nucleic acid can be used in methods to express  
 CC recombinant protein, as a source of primers for amplification (to  
 CC identify and isolate related sequences, e.g. allelic variants) or probes  
 CC for nucleic acid hybridisation tests for detecting S. pneumoniae, and in  
 CC DNA vaccines. The encoded protein and its fragments can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies, in vaccines and for detecting S. pneumoniae (by reaction with  
 CC specific antibodies). Antibodies are useful in diagnostic immunoassays,  
 CC to treat infections and to raise anti-idiotype antibodies for use in  
 CC vaccines. This protein is very highly conserved between the different  
 CC serotypes of S. pneumoniae so is an excellent candidate for vaccine  
 CC development. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTGGCCCA 1482  
 Db 1 TCAGAGCTTATTTCGCA 20  
 RESULT 1241  
 AA223532  
 ID AA223532 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AA223532;  
 XX  
 XX 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE GAPDH PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KM PCR primer; detection; tumor cell; preproGRP; gastrin-releasing peptide;  
 KM diagnosis; bronchial; mammary; colorectal; prostate; C-cell; carcinoma;  
 KM neuroendocrine differentiated tumor; metastasis; GAPDH; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN DE19813788-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-1998; 98DE-01013788.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98DE-01013788.  
 XX  
 PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.  
 XX  
 PI Knebel-Doberitz M, Lacroix J;  
 XX WPI; 1999-552203/47.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Detection of tumor cells by nucleic acid amplification assay.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Col 3; 4pp; German.  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for the detection of tumor cells  
 CC in a body sample which involves assaying for prepro gastrin-releasing  
 CC peptide (preproGRP) mRNA. The method is used for the diagnosis of various  
 CC tumors, e.g. bronchial, mammary, colorectal, prostatic and C-cell  
 CC carcinomas and other neuroendocrine differentiated tumors or their  
 CC metastases. Very small numbers of tumor cells can be detected both in  
 CC tissue samples and in body fluids. AA223525-223532 represent PCR primers

```

CC used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1907 CTCTGAGAGACCTCATTCCT 1926
    |||||
Db 1 CTCTCAGAGACATCATTCCT 20

RESULT 1242
AAV9509
ID AAV9509 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAV9509,
XX
XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide Sma2 encoding SSP7 heptad repeat.
XX
XX Lysine; transgenic plant; seed storage protein; vector; pSK5; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..3
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "5' single stranded overhang"
FT 21
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "5' overhang on complementary strand of sequence
FT 5'-ATC-3'"
XX
XX WO9842831-A2.
XX
XX 01-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98WO-US006051.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997; 97US-00824627.
XX
PA (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO B. I.
XX
XX Falco SC, Mcdevitt RE, Epelbaum SU;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-045139/04.
XX
XX Nucleic acids and chimeric genes for increasing seed lysine content -
XX comprise sequence encoding all or part of lysine ketoglutarate reductase,
XX useful to improve nutritional quality of seeds from transformed plants.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 102; 231pp; English.
XX
XX This synthetic double-stranded oligonucleotide encodes a lysine-rich
XX heptad repeat peptide. It can be inserted into the unique BstI site in
XX the "base gene" (see AAV9505) of vector pSK5 to provide repetitive
XX heptad coding sequences. Chimeric genes for lysine-rich synthetic seed
XX storage proteins suitable for expression in the seeds of plants have been
XX constructed (see AAV9513-18, AAV9527-32, AAV9539-41). The invention
XX provides methods for improving the nutritional quality of seeds from
XX transgenic plants by increasing lysine content
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 570 GAGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 589
    |||||

```

```

Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20

RESULT 1243
AAZ23835
ID AAZ23835 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAZ23835,
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Rye microsatellite marker 5 PCR primer 1.
XX
XX Microsatellite marker; rye; hypervariable genomic region; Poaceae;
XX Triticaceae; breeding program; DNA fingerprinting; variety; detection;
XX self pollination; cross pollination; cytoplasmic line; genetic mapping;
XX polymorphism; PCR primer; 88.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Secale cereale.
XX
XX DB19811506-A1.
XX
XX 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98DE-01011506.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98DE-01011506.
XX
XX (GVSE-) GVS GES ERWERB & VERW LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICH.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591715/51.
XX
XX New microsatellite markers for rye and closely related grasses, used for
XX genetic analysis and in breeding.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 27; 28pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel microsatellite markers (MSM), based on the
XX hypervariable genomic regions of rye (Secale cereale) and of plants from
XX the tribes Triticeae and Poaceae. MSM, which are new genetic markers for
XX rye and closely related species, are used for genetic analysis and in
XX breeding programs. Typical applications are in DNA fingerprinting;
XX identification of varieties; detection of self and cross pollination;
XX characterization of cytoplasmic lines, and genetic mapping (of mono- or
XX polygenic traits). MSM show a higher degree of polymorphism than known
XX markers (both within and between different rye varieties and lines); can
XX be detected by polymerase chain reaction, so that even very small samples
XX may be analyzed, and generate many alleles per marker locus. AAZ23827-
XX Z23886 represent the microsatellite marker PCR primers described in the
XX method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2873 TAGTCTGTTTCAGGTGGTC 2892
    |||||
Db 2 TGTGCTGTGCTGTGTGGTTC 21

RESULT 1244
AAZ10413
ID AAZ10413 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAZ10413;
XX
XX 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding the PsaA protein.
XX

```

KW Pneumococcal surface adhesion A protein; PsaA; monoclonal antibody;  
XX vaccine; Streptococcus pneumoniae infection; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
XX  
PN WO945121-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-SEP-1999.  
XX  
PP 26-FEB-1999; 99WO-US004326.  
XX  
PR 02-MAR-1998; 98US-007656SP.  
XX  
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX  
PI Carlone GM, Ades EM, Sampson JS, Tharpe JA, Zeller JL;  
PI Westerink MAJ;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-540849/45.  
XX  
PT New peptides corresponding to Streptococcus pneumoniae PsaA, used for  
PT treating or preventing Streptococcus pneumoniae infection in a subject.  
XX  
PS Example 8; Page 34; 58pp; English.  
XX  
XX PCR primers AA210412-13 were used to amplify DNA encoding a pneumococcal  
CC surface adhesion A protein (PsaA). The specification describes monoclonal  
CC antibodies which bind epitopes of the PsaA protein (see AA30351-54).  
CC These peptides can be used in vaccines to prevent Streptococcus  
CC pneumoniae infections. The antibodies of the invention can also be used  
CC to detect S. pneumoniae in a sample or individual  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
DB 1463 TCAGAGACTATTGGGCCA 1482  
1 TCAGAGCTTATTTCGCAA 20  
XX  
RESULT 1245  
AAZ46804/C  
ID AAZ46804 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ46804;  
XX  
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human beta-actin gene amplifying forward control primer.  
DE  
XX Progesterone; transdermal; cancer; breast cancer; plasma; human;  
KW cytosolic; beta-actin; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
PN WO959595-A1.  
XX  
PD 25-NOV-1999.  
XX  
PP 18-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011002.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081869.  
XX  
XX (WILEY) WILEY T S.  
PA (FORM/) FORMBY B.  
XX  
PI Wiley TS, Formby B;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-105568/09.

XX Composition for treating and preventing breast cancer.  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 23pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a composition comprising exogenous natural  
CC progesterone suitable for transdermal delivery and maintaining the plasma  
CC concentration of natural progesterone above 10 ng/mL. The composition is  
CC applied topically for treating or preventing cancer in a patient whose  
CC plasma natural progesterone level is less than 10 ng/mL. The composition  
CC and method are useful for treating breast cancer by regulating the  
CC natural progesterone level in person's plasma. Prevention of cancer can  
CC also be secured. Progesterone application also exhibit protection or  
CC therapeutic activity in management of other forms of cancer. Sequences  
CC AAZ46804-805 represent control PCR primers for amplifying the human beta-  
CC actin gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
DB 1563 GAAGAGCCTGGGGAGAG 1582  
21 GAAGAGAGCTGGAGAGAG 2  
XX  
RESULT 1246  
AAZ75736/C  
ID AAZ75736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ75736;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10092.  
XX  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
PN WO954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PP 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 8; Page 2382; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.

CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 2 A, 6 C, 3 G, 10 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2481 GGAAAAGACCTAGAGCAT 2500  
DB 20 GGAAAAGACCTAGAGCAT 1  
  
RESULT 1247  
AAF83020 standard; DNA, 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAF83020;  
XX  
XX 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human MBSP10 amplifying gene-specific primer 20604798 S3.  
XX  
XX MBSPX; cancer; preclampsia; immune system; neurological; cytotaxtic;  
XX gynecological; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; inotropic; relaxant;  
XX cardiant; dermatological; gene therapy; human; MBSP10; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX PN WO200127277-A2.  
XX  
XX 19-APR-2001.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028480.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.  
XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175670P.  
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159231.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Shinkets RA, Lichenstein H, Boldog FL;  
XX WPI; 2001-282030/29.  
XX  
XX Novel human polynucleotide sequences and the membrane bound or secreted  
XX polypeptides encoded by these sequences, designated MBSPX.  
XX  
XX Example 6; Page 136; 157pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to novel polypeptides, termed MBSPX and  
XX polynucleotides encoding the MBSPX polypeptides. The MBSPX polypeptide,  
XX nucleic acid and an MBSPX antibody are useful for treating or preventing  
XX a pathology associated with the protein especially in humans. The MBSPX  
XX nucleic acid can be used to express MBSPX protein (e.g. via a recombinant  
XX expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), an to  
XX detect MBSPX mRNA in a biological sample or a genetic lesion in a MBSPX  
XX gene. Disorders associated with insufficient or excessive production of  
XX MBSPX protein include cancer, preclampsia, immune system disorders and  
XX inflammation, neurological disorders, cardiovascular disorders; and skin  
XX and muscle abnormalities. The anti-MBSPX antibodies can be used to detect  
XX and isolate MBSPX proteins and modulate MBSPX activity. Sequences  
XX AAF83018-023 represent gene specific PCR primers for amplifying the  
XX MBSP10 cDNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 7 A, 4 C, 4 G, 6 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 4802 TCAGCAGCTGAAGTATCAAC 4821  
DB 1 TCAGTACTGAAGTTACCAAC 20  
  
RESULT 1248  
AAF83021/c  
ID AAF83021 standard; DNA, 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAF83021;  
XX  
XX 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human MBSP10 amplifying gene-specific primer 20604798 S4.  
XX  
XX MBSPX; cancer; preclampsia; immune system; neurological; cytotaxtic;  
XX gynecological; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; inotropic; relaxant;  
XX cardiant; dermatological; gene therapy; human; MBSP10; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX PN WO200127277-A2.  
XX  
XX 19-APR-2001.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028480.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.  
XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175670P.  
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159231.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Shinkets RA, Lichenstein H, Boldog FL;  
XX WPI; 2001-282030/29.  
XX  
XX Novel human polynucleotide sequences and the membrane bound or secreted  
XX polypeptides encoded by these sequences, designated MBSPX.  
XX  
XX Example 6; Page 136; 157pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to novel polypeptides, termed MBSPX and  
XX polynucleotides encoding the MBSPX polypeptides. The MBSPX polypeptide,  
XX nucleic acid and an MBSPX antibody are useful for treating or preventing  
XX a pathology associated with the protein especially in humans. The MBSPX  
XX nucleic acid can be used to express MBSPX protein (e.g. via a recombinant  
XX expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), an to  
XX detect MBSPX mRNA in a biological sample or a genetic lesion in a MBSPX  
XX gene. Disorders associated with insufficient or excessive production of  
XX MBSPX protein include cancer, preclampsia, immune system disorders and  
XX inflammation, neurological disorders, cardiovascular disorders; and skin  
XX and muscle abnormalities. The anti-MBSPX antibodies can be used to detect  
XX and isolate MBSPX proteins and modulate MBSPX activity. Sequences  
XX AAF83018-023 represent gene specific PCR primers for amplifying the  
XX MBSP10 cDNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 6 A, 4 C, 4 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 4802 TCAGCAGCTGAAGTATCAAC 4821  
DB 21 TCAGTACTGAAGTTACCAAC 2

```

RESULT 1249
AAS00612
ID AAS00612 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAS00612;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Streptococcus pneumoniae 37kDa surface adhesin A DNA PCR primer P2.
XX
KM 37-kDa surface adhesin A; pneumococcal disease; vaccine; treatment;
XX infection; ss; PCR primer.
XX
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
PN US6217884-B1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2001.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.
XX
PR 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.
PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Sampson JS, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Ades EW, Carlone GM;
XX WPI; 2001-289821/30.
XX
DR New 37 kDa pneumococcal surface adhesin A protein from Streptococcus
XX pneumoniae, useful as a vaccine for treating or preventing infections
XX caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 35; 20pp; English.
XX
SS The sequence represents a PCR primer used for amplification of DNA
XX encoding Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesin A protein.
XX Infection by S. pneumoniae leads to pneumococcal disease. The 37-kDa
XX surface adhesin A protein and its corresponding DNA can be used as a
XX vaccine component for treatment and prevention of pneumococcal disease,
XX as well as a reagent for identifying host antibodies raised against S.
XX pneumoniae during infection. The protein may also be used to detect the
XX presence of S. pneumoniae. The nucleic acids can be used as primers for
XX amplifying nucleic acids from other strains of S. pneumoniae to isolate
XX allelic variants of the protein, or for reverse transcription techniques,
XX and as probes for use in detection techniques such as nucleic acid
XX hybridization
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 1463 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 1482
1 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 20
RESULT 1250
AAF95424/c
ID AAF95424 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF95424;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #185.
XX
KM Human, variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX
OS

```

```

KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN W0200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander RS, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JG;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 61; 242pp; English.
XX
SS The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 5053 GCAGACCTCTAGAGCCTCA 5072
21 GCAGACCTCTAGAGCCTCA 2
RESULT 1251
AAF95857
ID AAF95857 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF95857;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #618.
XX
KM Human, variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```



```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation /replace(11,A)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX MO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (MHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 91; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism,
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2645 AGCTGCTGTCGAGCCACAC 2664
XX 1 AGCTGCTGACCGGCTCACAC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1252
XX AAF97304/C
XX ID AAF97304 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF97304;
XX
XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2065.
XX
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Variation /replace(11,C)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX

```

```

FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX MO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (MHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 188; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 79 CCTGCTCTGGGCTCTCC 98
XX 20 CCTGCTCTCGGATGCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1253
XX AAF97532/C
XX ID AAF97532 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF97532;
XX
XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2293.
XX
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Variation /replace(11,C)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX

```

```

PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander BS, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 110 TTCTCAGCCTTGACGCTCAA 129
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX 21 TGCTGAGCCTTGACCTCTCA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1254
XX ID AAH49122 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH49122;
XX
XX 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FBNI gene associated primer #15.
XX
XX Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
XX phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
XX medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
XX familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
XX cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
XX androgenital syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200153520-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
XX
XX (CULLEN) CULLEN P.
XX

```

```

PA (SEED) SEEDORF U.
XX
XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
XX
XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
XX diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
XX phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 81; 101pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A) gene chip) which
XX carries a selection of oligonucleotides (1) that are identical, or
XX complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
XX two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
XX diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
XX (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
XX deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
XX fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
XX syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
XX (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
XX (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
XX simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
XX reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH4868-
XX AAH48916 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 385 GGATTATTAATACTGGGCTC 404
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX 1 GCATTGTATAAATCTGGGTAC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1255
XX ID ABRK51695 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABRK51695;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CRH receptor subtype R1 (CRH-R1) sense PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; nuclear receptor; NURR; inflammatory immune disease; arthritis;
XX corticotropin releasing hormone; receptor; CRH; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX chronic inflammatory joint disease; psoriatic arthritis; thyroiditis;
XX sarcoid arthritis; ulcerative colitis; CRH receptor subtype R1; CRH-R1;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200187923-A1.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015311.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203645P.
XX
XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Murphy E, Conneely OM, Fitzgerald O, Bresnahan B;
XX WPI; 2002-075311/10.
XX
XX Treating inflammatory immune disease such as arthritis, comprises
XX

```

PT suppressing expression level of NURR subfamily of nuclear transcription  
 PT factors, or corticotropin releasing hormone receptor.  
 XX  
 PS Example 27; Page 84, 123pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a new method of treating an organism for  
 CC an inflammatory immune disease. The method of the invention comprises  
 CC reducing expression of a NURR subfamily nucleic acid sequence or  
 CC corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) receptor nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC inhibiting transcriptional activity of a NURR superfamily member/CRH  
 CC receptor amino acid sequence, or reducing the level of NURR superfamily  
 CC member/CRH receptor sequence. The method is useful for treating an  
 CC organism for an inflammatory immune diseases such as chronic inflammatory  
 CC joint disease, preferably arthritis, selected from rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC psoriatic arthritis and sarcoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis and  
 CC thyroiditis. The method is also useful for screening a compound that  
 CC interferes with interaction of a NURR subfamily polypeptide with a  
 CC ligand, or identifying a compound for the treatment of an inflammatory  
 CC immune response. The agonist of the invention is useful for inhibiting  
 CC transcriptional activity of nuclear receptor polypeptide and the  
 CC antagonist is useful for decreasing the expression of a NURR subfamily  
 CC member. The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human CRH  
 CC receptor subtype R1 (CRH-R1) sense PCR primer that was used in the  
 CC methods of the invention for amplification of human CRH  
 CC  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 326 CCCCTCCCTGGCTTCTCTA 345  
 Db 2 CCTGCTCCCTGCTTCTCTA 21  
 RESULT 1256  
 AAD30663  
 ID AAD30663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAD30663;  
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 6B gene amplifying primer. P2.  
 XX  
 KM Multiple antigenic peptide; MAP; immunogenic; immunity; infection;  
 KM pneumococcal surface adhesin protein A; PsaA; antibacterial; 6B gene;  
 KM PCR primer; 88.  
 XX  
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN WO200204497-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021626.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613092.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PI Aaes EW, Johnson SE, Jue DL, Sampson JS, Carlone GM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-195762/25.  
 XX  
 PT New multiple antigenic peptide for immunizing against streptococcal  
 PT infections, binds to monoclonal antibody obtained in response to  
 PT immunizing an animal with pneumococcal surface adhesion protein A or its  
 PT fragment.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 47; 86pp; English.  
 XX

CC The invention relates to multiple antigenic peptides (MAP) immunogenic  
 CC against Streptococcus pneumoniae. MAP binds to monoclonal antibody  
 CC obtained in response to immunising an animal with pneumococcal surface  
 CC adhesion protein A (PsaA) or its fragment. MAP is useful for conferring  
 CC protective immunity against S. pneumoniae infection in a subject. The  
 CC present sequence is Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 6B gene amplifying  
 CC PCR primer  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1463 TCAGAGCTATTGTGCGCA 1482  
 Db 1 TCAGAGCTATTGTGCGCA 20  
 RESULT 1257  
 AA168672  
 ID AA168672 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AA168672;  
 DT 14-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB ICM-1 triple helix associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 74.  
 XX  
 KM ICM-1; triple helix; transcription inhibition; antipsoriatic;  
 KM intracellular adhesion molecule; dermatological; antiasthmatic;  
 KM antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; gastrointestinal; psoriasis;  
 KM neurodermatitis; allergic asthma; Crohn's disease; autoimmune disease;  
 KM transplant rejection; psoralen; photo-ultra-violet therapy; ds.  
 XX  
 OS unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200179487-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 18-APR-2001; 2001WO-DB001509.  
 XX  
 PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DB-01019252.  
 XX  
 PA (DEGI/) DEGITZ K K.  
 PA (BESC/) BESC R.  
 PI Degitz KK, Besc R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-017614/02.  
 XX  
 PT Triple-helix forming polydeoxyribonucleotides, useful for treating  
 PT intracellular adhesion molecule-1 related diseases, e.g. psoriasis, are  
 PT directed against transcribed or promoter regions of the ICM-1 gene.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Page 23; 61pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel polydeoxyribonucleotides (A), for use as  
 CC triple-helix forming oligonucleotides, having at least 3 sequential  
 CC purine and/or pyrimidine bases, capable of inhibiting transcription of  
 CC ICM-1. (A) has a sequence specific for the transcribed or promoter  
 CC regions of the ICM-1 (intracellular adhesion molecule) gene. The  
 CC products of the invention have antipsoriatic, dermatological,  
 CC antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and gastrointestinal  
 CC activity. (A) are used for treatment or prevention of ICM-1-associated  
 CC diseases, specifically psoriasis, neurodermatitis, allergic asthma,  
 CC Crohn's disease, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. Compared  
 CC with antisense oligonucleotides, (A) provide a longer-lasting effect  
 CC (they bind directly to the gene, so a compensatory increase in  
 CC transcription is not possible). (A) may be coupled to psoralen to provide  
 CC light-regulatable, sequence-specific downregulation of genes; this should  
 CC make photo-ultra-violet therapy more specific, with reduced side effects.  
 CC

CC AA166599-AA168673 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the  
 CC method of the invention  
 CC Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1374 ACAAGACTCACCAGAA 1393  
 Db 1 AAAAAGACTCTCTCAGAA 20

RESULT 1258  
 ABS60808  
 ID ABS60808 standard; DNA: 21 BP.  
 AC ABS60808;  
 XX  
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #445.  
 DB  
 XX  
 XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNBP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
 KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
 KM KRL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
 KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;  
 KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX MO200261131-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 08-AUG-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 XX  
 XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.  
 XX  
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
 PT autoimmune diseases.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 883; 977pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNBP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), Cl esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KRL1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single  
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic

CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory  
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4610 TGCTGAGACGAGCAGTAC 4629  
 Db 2 TGCTGAGACGAGCAGTCTC 21

RESULT 1259  
 ABS60583  
 ID ABS60583 standard; DNA: 21 BP.  
 AC ABS60583;  
 XX  
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #332.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNBP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
 KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
 KM KRL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
 KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;  
 KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX MO200261131-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 08-AUG-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUII/) HUI L.  
 XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
 PT autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC nucleotide polymorphism comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory  
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection. Chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 4610 TGGTGAAGCAGAGACAGTAC 4629  
 Db 2 TGGTGAAGCAGAGACAGTAC 21  
 RESULT 1260  
 ABS60582  
 ID ABS60582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS60582;  
 XX  
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #331.  
 DE Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
 XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;  
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200261131-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 XX  
 PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUII/) HUI L.  
 XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
 PT autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC nucleotide polymorphism comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory

CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
CC against the proteins may be utilized for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 4610 TGCTGAGCCAGAGCACTAC 4629  
Db 2 TGCTGAGAGCAGAACACTCC 21  
  
RESULT 1261  
ABL45107/c  
ID ABL45107 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL45107;  
XX  
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2151.  
XX  
KM Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; 88.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX  
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
XX  
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX  
PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 2334 CTGGAAGATGGGATTTCTTC 2353  
Db 20 CCTGAGATGGCTATTTCTTC 1  
  
RESULT 1262  
ABN85565  
ID ABN85565 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN85565;  
XX  
DT 04-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human bHCG PCR primer bHCG sense.  
XX  
KM Human; testicular tumour; tumour; cancer; alpha-fetoprotein; AFP;  
KW human chorionic gonadotropin beta subunit; bHCG; PLAP; GCAP;  
KW placenta-specific alkaline phosphatase;  
KW germ cell-specific alkaline phosphatase; PCR; primer; 88.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN DE10057894-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-JUN-2002.  
XX  
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01057894.  
XX  
PR 22-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01057894.  
XX  
PA (ADNA-) ADNAGEN GMBH.  
XX  
PI Waschuetza S, Tamak C, Krehan A, Steffens P, Zieglschmid V;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-520930/56.  
XX  
XX  
PT Kit for diagnosis and monitoring of testicular tumors, comprises pairs of  
PT primers for amplifying specific markers in blood, allows early detection  
XX of metastasis.  
XX  
PS Claim 5; Page 6; 14pp; German.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosis and monitoring treatment, of  
CC testicular tumors comprising a pair of oligonucleotide primers (ABN85563  
CC -ABN85572), each suitable for PCR amplification of one of the  
CC complementary strands of a DNA test sequence that encodes one of four  
CC marker proteins, i.e. alpha-fetoprotein (AFP); the beta-subunit of human  
CC chorionic gonadotropin (bHCG); placenta-specific and/or germ cell-  
CC specific alkaline phosphatase (PLAP/GCAP). The kit is used for diagnosis  
CC and monitoring treatment of testicular tumors. The method detects marker  
CC mRNA in blood, so can provide an early indication of metastasis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 1264 CTACAGCCGACGACGACCC 1283  
Db 1 CTACTGCCCCACCATGACCC 20  
  
RESULT 1263  
AAS21194/c  
ID AAS21194 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX

AC	AAS21194;
XX	(first entry)
DT	09-APR-2002
XX	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus, C/D8 junction forward primer.
DE	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus; TGE, gene transfer:
XX	recombinant viral genome; gene therapy; artificial chromosome; vaccine;
KW	reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus.
XX	
PV	M0200190340-A2.
PD	29-NOV-2001.
PP	21-MAY-2001; 2001MO-USO16564.
PR	21-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206537P.
XX	20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285320P.
PA	(UNNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
PI	Bartle RS, Yount B;
DR	WPJ; 2002-11428B/15.
PT	Directionally assembling a recombinant viral genome, useful for manipulating the genomes of plants, animals, bacteria or viruses for gene therapy, by ligating the subclones of the viral genome to assemble a recombinant viral genome.
PS	Example 6; Page 20; 42pp; English.
CC	The invention describes a method of directionally assembling a recombinant viral genome comprising ligating the subclones of the viral genome to assemble a recombinant viral genome, particularly coronavirus. For directionally assembling a recombinant viral genome. In particular, the method is useful for manipulating the genomes of higher plants and animals, as well as bacteria and viruses. In particular, the method is useful for the precise genetic manipulation of individual chromosomes in whole plants and animals and the construction of artificial chromosomes for gene therapy. The genes produced are useful in preparing vaccines and expression vectors (e.g., TGB vectors and vaccines), which are useful in protocols involving vaccination, gene transfer and gene therapy. This sequence represents the forward RT-PCR primer used with reverse RT-PCR primer AAs21195 to amplify across the C/D8 junction of the recombinant transmissible gastroenteritis (TGS) genome, described in the method of the invention
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  Query Match            0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21; Beet Local Similarity     85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches      17; Conservative       0; Mismatches       3; Indels       0; Gaps       0;
OY	2771 AGCTTAGTGAGCACTTC 2790             DB          20 AGGTCTGATGTGCATTTC 1
RESULT 1264	
ID ABS97903	
ABS97903 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
ACS ABS97903;	
DTE 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)	
HUMAN UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2AB polymorphic sequence #21.	
HUMAN; 88; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDRI; PCR; cyochrome P450 A2; CYP450IA2; cyochrome P450 O2B; CYP4502E1; LTP;	

KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; AHR; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase; thermolabile; STM;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; urA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.  
 KW  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX MO200257410-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 PE 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044836.  
 XX  
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.  
 PR  
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCT LAB INC.  
 PA  
 XX Guida M, Hall J;  
 P1  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes  
 FT e.g. cyclochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers  
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for  
 PT disorder-related traits.  
 XX  
 P8 Example 18, page 134, 714pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
 CC human cyclochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cyclochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),  
 CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),  
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 CC (AHRNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating  
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GSTI12), histamine-N-methyl  
 CC transferase (HNMT), [kallikrein 2] KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl  
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 CC sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (urA), multidrug resistance 1  
 CC (MDR1), lactoferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3  
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic  
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.  
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as  
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that  
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually  
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related  
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive  
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing  
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the  
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502B1,  
 CC AHRNT, EPHX2, GSTI1, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,  
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug  
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,  
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for  
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are  
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered  
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central  
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,  
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine  
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or  
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and

CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
Db 2 CAAAAAAAATTCGAAA 21

RESULT 1265  
AAD39356  
ID AAD39356 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAD39356;

DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human vWF-cp pre-prosequence amplifying PCR primer #6787.

DE Human; Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease; vWF-cp; therapy; enzyme;  
XX transgenic animal; immunisation; thromboembolic disease; preeclampsia;  
KM thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; TTP; Henoch-Schonlein purpura;  
KM thrombosis; neonatal thrombocytopenia; haemolytic-uraemic syndrome;  
XX transgenic; anticoagulant; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200242441-A2.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001MO-BP013391.

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721254.

PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-00833328.

XX (BAXT ) BAXTER AG.

XX Laemmle B, Gerritsen HE, Furlan M, Turecek P, Schwarz H;  
PI Scheiflinger F, Antoine G, Kerschbaumer R, Tagliavacca L;  
PI Zimmermann K, Voelkel D;

XX WPI; 2002-479950/51.

XX Novel isolated or substantially purified Von Willebrand factor-cleaving  
PT protease, useful for producing preparation for therapy of thrombosis and  
XX thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.

XX Example 6; Page 41; 93pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated or substantially pure Von Willebrand  
CC factor-cleaving protease (vWF-cp) polypeptide. vWF-cp is useful for  
CC purifying vWF which involves providing vWF-cp as a ligand, contacting a  
CC solution comprising vWF with the polypeptide ligand under conditions  
CC where vWF is bound to the ligand and recovering from the ligand purified  
CC vWF. vWF-cp is useful for producing anti-vWF cp polypeptide antibodies  
CC which involves immunising an animal with vWF-cp and isolating the anti-  
CC vWF cp polypeptide antibodies from the animal. vWF-cp is useful for  
CC producing a preparation of prophylaxis and therapy of thrombosis and  
CC thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP),  
CC Henoch-Schonlein purpura, preeclampsia, neonatal thrombocytopenia or  
CC haemolytic-uraemic syndrome. vWF-cp can also be used for processing  
CC plasmatic or recombinantly produced vWF. The invention is useful for  
CC construction expression systems and generating transgenic animals which  
CC express the polypeptide in vivo. The present sequence is human vWF-cp pre-  
CC prosequence amplifying PCR primer

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2790 CTGCATTAAATTCAGCGCC 2809  
Db 2 CAGCATTAAACTAGCGGCC 21

RESULT 1266  
ABT04652/C  
ID ABT04652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABT04652;

DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human ALDH4 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 118.

XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX JP2002142780-A.

XX 21-MAY-2002.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00257338.

XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00267163.

XX (SAKA ) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.

XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.

XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of  
PT drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it.

XX Claim 8; Page 31; 36pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the  
CC measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of  
CC an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.  
XX The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3315 GAACAACCTGGATGACGTTG 3334  
Db 20 GCACAAACTGATGATGTTG 1

RESULT 1267  
ABK55612  
ID ABK55612 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABK55612;

DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOV1 RT-PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; primer; NOVX; gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;  
KM diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation;  
KM inflammation; autoimmune disorder; scleroderma; transplantation; allergy;  
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; haemophilia; Alzheimer's disease;  
KM graft versus host disease; Leach-Nyhan syndrome; periodontitis;  
KM pancreatitis; musculoskeletal disorder; Parkinson's disease;



KM Huntington's disease; behavioural disorder; pain; obesity; wound healing;  
KM neurodegenerative disorder; neuropsychiatric disorder; hypertension;  
KM growth disorder; reproductive disorder; lung disease;  
KM reverse transcriptase PCR.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PM WO200216600-A2.  
PN  
PD 28-FEB-2002.  
XX  
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026518.  
PF  
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227800P.  
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228205P.  
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228324P.  
PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228997P.  
PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0229180P.  
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229780P.  
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229848P.  
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229850P.  
PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263337P.  
PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-026518P.  
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276451P.  
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279196P.  
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001US-00939398.  
XX  
XX (CURAGEN CORP.)  
PA  
PI Gerlach V, McDougall JR, Smitheon G, Stone DJ, Ellerman K,  
PI Spytek KA, Zernhsen BD, Rastelli U, Verney CM, Patturajan M,  
PI Tchernen VT, Padigaru M, Taupier RJ;  
DR WPI; 2002-292064/33.  
XX  
XX New isolated cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound and secreted  
PT polypeptides, termed NOXV, useful for treating inflammation, autoimmune  
PT disorders, hemophilia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, pancreatitis,  
PT musculoskeletal disorders.  
XX  
PS Example 2; Page 196; 245pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound or secreted polypeptide, designated NOXV (actually NOXV, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 6, 7 and 8), a variant of NOXV, a mature form, or a variant of the mature form of NOXV. Also included are a polynucleotide encoding NOXV (or its complement), a vector comprising the polynucleotide, a cell comprising the vector, an anti-NOXV antibody, determining the presence of NOXV in a sample using the antibody, determining the presence of NOXV polynucleotide in a sample using a probe which binds to NOXV polynucleotide, identifying an agent which binds to NOXV (including modulators of NOXV). NOXV, the polynucleotide and the antibody are useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing a NOXV-associated disorder selected from cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation, inflammation, autoimmune disorders, scleroderma, transplant rejection, allergies, systemic lupus erythematosus, haemophilia, graft versus host disease, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, periodontitis, pancreatitis, musculoskeletal disorders, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, behavioural disorders, pain, neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric disorders, hypertension, wound healing, obesity, growth and reproductive disorders, lung diseases and many other diseases and disorders listed in the specification. NOXV, the polynucleotide and the antibody are useful in screening assays, detection assays (e.g., chromosomal mapping, tissue typing, forensic biology), predictive medicine (e.g., diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical trials and pharmacogenomic), and in methods of treatment (e.g., therapeutic and prophylactic). NOXV is useful as immunogen to produce antibodies immunospecific for NOXV, as vaccines to screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds, and as bait protein in a two-hybrid or three-hybrid assay. The polynucleotide is useful in gene therapy, to express NOXV, to detect NOXV mRNA or a genetic lesion in a NOXV gene, and to modulate NOXV activity. The vector is

CC useful for producing non-human transgenic animals. The antibody is useful  
CC for isolating, and purifying NOX and to monitor protein levels in tissue  
CC as part of a clinical testing procedure. The present sequence is an RT  
CC (reverse transcriptase)-PCR primer used to quantitate mRNA encoding a  
CC NOX protein  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2558 GTGATGAGGGGAGAGAG 2577  
DB 1 GTGAGAGGTGTGAGAGAG 20  
  
RESULT 1268  
ABA00315  
ID ABA00315 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX ABA00315;  
XX AC  
XX  
XX  
DT 09-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX BC antisense primer.  
XX  
XX Transcription factor; STAT-1; monocytic; unstable angina; UN;  
KW stable angina; SA; SIF oligonucleotide; sif-inducible element;  
KW interferon; IFN-gamma; unstable plaque; cardiovascular condition; angina;  
KW PCR; primer; amplify; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX MO20026766-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-SEP-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US005760.  
PF  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792686.  
PR  
XX  
XX (MAYO-) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES.  
PA  
XX  
XX Goronzy JF, Weyand CM, Kopecky SL;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-698620/75.  
DR  
  
PT Determining whether or not a mammal has an unstable plaque, useful for  
PT evaluating the severity of cardiovascular conditions, e.g. angina,  
PT comprises determining the level of CD64 or IP-10 polypeptide encoded by  
PT DNA responsive to STAT-1.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 9; Page 29; 49pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in ABA00315-17 are primers which were used to detect  
XX the presence of clonally expanded CD4+CD28(null) T cells in unstable  
XX plaques. Sequences like these, may be used in the method of the invention  
XX for determining if a mammal has an unstable plaque. The method comprises  
XX determining whether or not a sample from the mammal contains an elevated  
XX level of a polypeptide which is encoded by a DNA responsive to an  
XX interferon-gamma-activated transcription factor. The level indicates that  
XX the mammal contains the unstable plaque. The method is useful in  
XX evaluating the severity of cardiovascular conditions, such as angina,  
XX specifically by determining whether a person has an unstable plaque. The  
XX method may also be used to identify compounds that are useful in treating  
XX or reducing the risk of developing life-threatening cardiovascular  
XX conditions  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4010 CTGTGACCTCCTCACTT 4029  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CTGTGACCTCCTCCATT 20

## RESULT 1269

ADA15921

ADA15921 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADA15921;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM82.

XX SE; lycC; transgenic; lysine accumulation;  
 KW dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHPS; lysine inhibition;  
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS;  
 KW apatokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6459019-B1.

XX 01-OCT-2002.

XX 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

XX 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

XX 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS &amp; CO E I.

XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

XX WPI; 2003-028272/02.

XX P-PSDB; ADA15923.

XX Transformed plants that accumulate lysine at higher levels in its seeds

XX than untransformed plants, has gene fragments encoding lysine-insensitive

XX dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase and lysine ketoglutarate reductase.

XX Example 21; Col 78; 109pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a plant comprising two foreign nucleotide  
 CC sequences which cause seeds obtained from the plant to accumulate lysine  
 CC at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not  
 CC comprise the nucleotide, where the nucleotide comprises a fragment  
 CC encoding a dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHPS) that is insensitive  
 CC to lysine inhibition, and a fragment encoding a plant lysine  
 CC ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) or its subfragment. The nucleotide fragment  
 CC is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence (CTS) and the  
 CC plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase subfragment is used in antisense  
 CC inhibition or cosuppression. Also included are progeny plants from the  
 CC above mentioned plant and seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant.  
 CC The seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant (e.g., rapeseed,  
 CC soybean or corn) comprising the foreign nucleic acid sequences accumulate  
 CC lysine at a higher level, preferably at a level of at least 10% higher  
 CC than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the foreign nucleic acid  
 CC sequences. Chimeric gene comprising DHPS from C. glutamicum and  
 CC aspartokinase III (from the lycC gene) of E. coli (mutated to be lysine-  
 CC insensitive) are also used to generate the above transgenic plants. Also  
 CC disclosed are synthetic seed storage proteins (SSP) used as an internal  
 CC source of lysine, built up from synthetic peptide monomers based around  
 CC an Bari site sequence (for generating multimeric proteins). The present  
 CC sequence is a strand of an oligonucleotide encoding an SSP monomer.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 570 GAGAAGAGAGCTGAAG 589

|||  
DB 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20

## RESULT 1270

ACD06690

ACD06690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06690;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36m set 6.

XX Human; se; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
 KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Splyek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CRA, Tchener VT, Padigara M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malysankar UM, Burgess CR, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldo FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX Example C; Page 680; 849pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising which is at least 95% identical to  
CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or  
CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-  
CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic  
CC disorders, dyslipidemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCGG 962

Db 2 CCTGACACACTGTGACGACG 21

RESULT 1271

ACD06564

ID ACD06564 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06564;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36h set 2.

XX Human; sex; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
KM congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
KM neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
KM cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KM haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
KM reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
PI Anderson DM, Vernet CM, Carterton E, Miller M, Shenoy SG;  
PI Pacterujan M, Pena CB, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Guev VI;  
PI Malyanar UM, Bureses CB, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larochele WJ, Shmukets RA, Crabtree J, Raatejli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX Example C; Page 596; 849pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising which is at least 95% identical to  
CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or  
CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic  
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
 CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcribed (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOX protein

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGGAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGGACACCTGGAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1272  
 ACD06594  
 ID ACD06594 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACD06594;  
 XX  
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV361 set 5.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; NOX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
 KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W02003023008-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US028596.  
 XX  
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0386519P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.  
 XX

PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekula R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CB, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tchernov VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Feyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss BZ;  
 PI Boldo FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313246/30.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example C; Page 608; 84pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOX, a mature  
 CC form of NOX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to  
 CC NOX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
 CC substitutions in NOX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOX  
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOX or NOX DNA in a  
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide), and determining the presence of  
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
 CC expression of NOX or NOX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
 CC an agent that binds to NOX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
 CC physiological interactions of NOX, screening for a modulator of activity  
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOX, a  
 CC vector comprising NOX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
 CC NOX) and an anti-NOX antibody. The NOX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
 CC NOX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-  
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic  
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
 CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcribed (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOX protein

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGGAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGGACACCTGGAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1273  
 ACD06726  
 ID ACD06726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACD06726;  
 XX  
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV360 set 3.

XX	Human, 89; PCR; NOVX, cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
KW	congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
KW	neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
KW	Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
KW	cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW	haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
KW	reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO2003023008-A2.
PD	
XX	
XX	20-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
XX	
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322519P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322631P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324960P.
PR	15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR	28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR	20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR	25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR	02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR	10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378532P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR	28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR	29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
PR	06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.
XX	
PA	(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX	
PI	Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
PI	Anderson DM, Vernet CAM, Caterton E, Miller CB, Shenoy SG;
PI	Patturejan UM, Burns CE, Tchenet VT, Padigar M, Gusev YI;
PI	Malayanar JN, Fargues CE, Gettelach VL, Caeman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI	Groesse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI	Lacrochelle WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI	Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Mallet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI	Chapoval A;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-313246/30.
XX	
PT	New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
PT	stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
PT	tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
PT	hypertension, prostate cancer.
XX	
PS	Example C; Page 712; 849p; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
CC	sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
CC	form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
CC	NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
CC	substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
CC	proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
CC	sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
CC	immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
CC	amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence or
CC	amount of predispotion to a disease associated with altered levels of

Query	Match	Beat	Local	Similarity	85.0%	Pred.	No. 9.3e+02	Matches	17	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3	Indels	0	Gaps	0
Qy	943	CCGAGACATCTGGAGCGCG	962														
Db	2	CCTGGACACCTGGAGCAGC	21														
RESULT 1274																	
ACD06738																	
ID	ACD06738 standard; DNA, 21 BP.																
XX																	
AC	ACD06738;																
XX																	
DT	06-AUG-2003 (first entry)																
XX																	
DB	RT-PCR probe for human NOV36p set 3.																
XX																	
KW	Human; sex; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;																
KW	congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;																
KW	neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;																
KW	Crown's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;																
KW	cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;																
KW	Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;																
KW	hemeopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;																
XX	reverse transcriptase PCR.																
OS	Homo sapiens.																
XX																	
PN	W02003023008-A2.																
XX																	
PD	20-MAR-2003.																
XX																	
PF	09-SEP-2002; 2002W0-US028596.																
XX																	
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.																
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.																
PR	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.																
PR	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318755P.																
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.																
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.																
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.																
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.																
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.																
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.																
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.																
PR	26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.																
PR																	

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
PI Patturajan M, Pena CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;  
PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;

WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX Example C; Page 721; 849pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
XX sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
XX form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
XX NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
XX substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
XX proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
XX sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
XX immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or  
XX amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
XX or predilection to a disease associated with altered levels of  
XX expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
XX an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
XX for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
XX physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
XX of or of latency or predilection to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
XX vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
XX NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
XX are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
XX treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
XX NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
XX congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
XX neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
XX disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-  
XX associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
XX disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic  
XX disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
XX diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
XX enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
XX These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
XX typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
XX transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
XX expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 943 CCTGACACACTGTGAGCCCG 962

DB 2 CCTGACACACTGTGAGCCCG 21

RESULT 1275

ID ACD06765

ACD06765 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACD06765;

DE 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36g set 6.

XX Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
XX congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
XX neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
XX cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
XX hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
XX reverse transcriptase PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003023008-A2.

PD 20-MAR-2003.

PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0324969P.

XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0324969P.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.

XX 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
PI Patturajan M, Pena CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;  
PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;

WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX Example C, Page 734; 849pp; English.

PS The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127

CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature

CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX

CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a

CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds

CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or

CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of

CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying

CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent

CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant

CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity

CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a

CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce

CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides

CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and

CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with

CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,

CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,

CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's

CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic

CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic

CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse

CC transcribed (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific

CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 943 CCTGACACATCTGGACGCG 962

XX 2 CCTGGACACCTGACGACG 21

XX

XX RESULT 1276

XX ACD06714

XX ID ACD06714 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ACD06714;

XX DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX

XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36n set 4.

XX

XX Human; 86; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;

XX congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;

XX neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;

XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;

XX cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;

XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;

XX haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;

XX reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX PN W02003023008-A2.

XX XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

XX 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.

XX 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;

XX Anderson DW, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;

XX Paternajan M, Pena CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Guev VJ;

XX Matyankar UM, Buresh CB, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;

XX Grose NM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;

XX Larochele WJ, Shmukets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss RZ;

XX Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall UR, Ellerman K;

XX Chapoval A;

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX

XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to

XX stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or

XX tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,

XX hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX

XX Example C, Page 702; 849pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127

XX sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature

XX form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to

XX NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

XX substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX

XX proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a

XX sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds

XX immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence of

XX amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of

XX or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

XX expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying

XX an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent

XX for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant

XX physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity

XX of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a

XX vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce

XX NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides

XX are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and

XX treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with

XX NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,

XX congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,

XX neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's

XX disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

XX associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's

XX disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic

XX disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic

XX diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or

CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOX protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGACGACG 21  
 RESULT 1277  
 ACH03685  
 ID ACH03685 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACH03685;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Bar I-based lysine-rich heptad repeat oligonucleotide SM82.  
 XX  
 KM Aspartokinase; AKTII; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHDPs;  
 KM seed lysine content; seed threonine content; seed storage protein; SSP;  
 KM chloroplast transit sequence; lysine-rich protein;  
 KM lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; transgenic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US2003056242-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00023066.  
 XX  
 PR 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.  
 PR 18-MAR-1993; 93MO-US002480.  
 PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.  
 PR 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.  
 XX  
 PA (PALC/) PALCO S C.  
 XX  
 PI Palco SC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-521869/49.  
 DR P-PDB; ABO44324.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid fragment encoding aspartokinase and dihydrodipicolinic  
 PT acid synthase, useful for increasing threonine or lysine content of seeds  
 PT of plant.  
 XX  
 PS Example 21; Page 60; 116pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a  
 CC first nucleic acid subfragment encoding aspartokinase (AK) that is  
 CC substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine, and a second nucleic  
 CC acid subfragment encoding dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDPs) that  
 CC is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine. Also included are  
 CC an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid subfragment  
 CC encoding lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR), a chimeric gene (where  
 CC the nucleic acid fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast  
 CC transit sequence and to a seed-specific regulatory sequence, a plant  
 CC comprising the nucleic acid/chimeric gene in its genome, a seed obtained  
 CC from the plant, increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of  
 CC plant, a plant capable of transmitting the chimeric gene to a progeny of  
 CC plant having the ability to produce levels of free threonine or lysine at  
 CC least two times greater than the free threonine levels of untransformed

CC plants, a transformed (soybean) plant comprising seeds that accumulate  
 CC lysine at a level at least ten percent to four-fold higher than the seeds  
 CC of an untransformed plant, a transformed rapeseed comprising seeds that  
 CC accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred percent  
 CC higher than that of the seeds of an untransformed plant, a monocot plant  
 CC comprising in its genome the nucleic acid fragment having the monocot-  
 CC embryo specific promoter and a transformed corn plant comprising seeds  
 CC that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred  
 CC thirty percent higher than the seeds of the untransformed plant. Also  
 CC disclosed are synthetic lysine-rich seed storage proteins (SSP), built up  
 CC from monomer lysine-rich heptad repeats (encoded by BarI restriction  
 CC enzyme-based oligonucleotides) used as a pool of lysine in a transformed  
 CC plant. The nucleic acid fragments, genes and methods are useful for  
 CC increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of the plant. Seeds  
 CC containing increased threonine or lysine content eliminate the need to  
 CC supplement mixed grain feeds with lysine or threonine produced via  
 CC microbial fermentation. The present sequence is one strand of a DNA  
 CC encoding a lysine-rich heptad repeat for use as a monomer unit in a  
 CC synthetic seed storage protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 570 GAAGAAGAGAGAGCTGAGG 589  
 DB 1 GATGAGAGAGAGAGCTGAGG 20  
 RESULT 1278  
 ADB97482  
 ID ADB97482 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADB97482;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ATR target sequence, SEQ ID No 4.  
 XX  
 KM HIV replication inhibitor; HIV infection; ATM; Rad3-related protein; ATR;  
 KM Rad1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003068929-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004400.  
 XX  
 PR 13-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357159P.  
 XX  
 PA (UTRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.  
 PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH.  
 XX  
 PI Planellies V, Roshal M, Zhu YH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-679631/64.  
 XX  
 PT Inhibiting HIV replication by inhibiting ATM and Rad-3 related protein  
 PT (ATR), Rad17 or an inhibitor of an ATR-controlled pathway, useful for  
 PT inhibiting infectivity of ATR or Rad17, and for preventing or treating  
 PT HIV infection.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 27; 50pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to inhibiting HIV replication comprising contacting  
 CC a cell susceptible to HIV infection with an inhibitor of ATM and Rad3-  
 CC related protein (ATR) or Rad17, or an inhibitor of an ATR-controlled  
 CC pathway, to inhibit HIV replication in the cell. The methods and  
 CC compositions of the present invention are useful for inhibiting



CC infectivity of ATR or Rad17, and for preventing or treating HIV  
CC infection. This polynucleotide sequence represents an ATR region targeted  
CC by the siRNA inhibitors of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 4 A, 5 C, 5 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4216 ACCTCTGTGTGTTGCTTTA 4235  
DB 2 ACCTCGGTGATGTTGCTTGA 21  
RESULT 1279  
ADCT7223  
ID ADC72223 standard; DNA, 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC72223;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE 5. pneumoniae serotype 6B gene PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KM 37-kDa protein; 5. pneumoniae infection; PCR; ss; immunostimulant;  
KM antibacterial; primer; serotype 6B.  
XX  
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
XX  
PN US2003105307-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-00754809.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1991; 91US-00791377.  
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.  
PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.  
PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.  
XX  
XX (SAMP/) SAMPSON J.  
PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL H.  
PA (THAR/) THARPE J A.  
PA (ADES/) ADES E W.  
PA (CARL/) CARLONE G M.  
PI Sampson J, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Ades EW, Carlone GM;  
XX WPI; 2003-801248/75.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a Streptococcus pneumoniae protein for  
XX use in a vaccine against the bacteria and for detecting the bacteria.  
XX  
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 4; 21pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the 37-kDa protein of Streptococcus pneumoniae  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding it. The sequences of the invention are used  
XX in preparation of vaccines. The polypeptide is used to detect the  
XX presence of S. pneumoniae in a sample by contacting an antibody-  
XX containing sample from the subject with the polypeptide and detecting the  
XX binding of the antibody with the polypeptide, where binding indicates the  
XX presence of S. pneumoniae. An antibody to the polypeptide is also used to  
XX detect the presence of S. pneumoniae in a sample by contacting a sample  
XX of the subject with the antibody and detecting binding of the antibody  
XX with an antigen, where binding indicates the presence of S. pneumoniae in  
XX the subject. A vaccine comprising an immunogenic polypeptide encoded by  
XX the nucleic acid or an anti-idiotypic antibody to the polypeptide, is used  
XX to prevent S. pneumoniae infection in a subject. This sequence represents  
XX a PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding the 37-kDa polypeptide of the  
XX invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTTGGCCCA 1482  
DB 1 TCAGAGGCTTATTTGGCCAA 20  
RESULT 1280  
ADP48471  
ID ADP48471 standard; RNA, 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP48471;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 608.  
XX  
XX Human; Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference; siRNA; siRNA;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotrophic;  
KM nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
FT Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 20..21  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Ribothymidines"  
XX  
XX WO2003070917-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
XX 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L;  
XX WPI; 2003-689784/65.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
XX  
XX Example 7, Page 130, 161pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
XX interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
XX be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
XX regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
XX an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
XX interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
XX hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
XX can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,

CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are  
CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNAs are also useful for  
CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3684 GGAACCTTGTGCGTGCCTT 3703  
DB 2 GGAACUCUUGUGCGUAGTT 21

RESULT 1281  
ADP23282/c  
ID ADP23282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADP23282;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Resolvase PCR primer P6.

XX Resolvase; organophosphorus; detoxification; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX CN1381574-A.

XX 27-NOV-2002.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00110725.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00110725.

XX (GUYU-) GUYUAN BIOENGINEERING CO LTD ANHUI.

XX Sun Y, Yao B, Sun Q;

XX WPI; 2003-269403/27.

XX 2μmolase of agricultural chemical containing organic phosphorus and its  
XX coding gene and preparing process.

XX Example 1; Page 16 (Disclosure); 27pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention relates to a resolvase for agricultural  
XX organophosphorus chemical. The resolvase can be prepared from the  
XX recombinant yeast with low cost in large-scale industrialized production,  
XX and can be used to detoxify the residual chemical.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3704 CTCCTGCTCTCAAGGAGC 3723  
DB 20 CTCGCTCCTCTCAAGAGAC 1

RESULT 1282  
ADG30149  
ID ADG30149 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX ADG30149;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 715.

XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

XX antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian;

XX anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;

XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; Huntington's;

XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.

XX Unidentified.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003074654-A2.

XX 12-SEP-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Meswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;

XX Damison S, Usman N, Thompson J;

XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.

XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for  
XX down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or  
XX for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or  
XX activity.

XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 715; 593pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
XX (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
XX target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
XX of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
XX the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,  
XX neurotropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
XX useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
XX target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
XX that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
XX tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
XX diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for  
XX gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
XX RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3684 GGAACCTTGTGCGTGCCTT 3703  
DB 2 GGAACUCUUGUGCGUAGTT 21

```
RESULT 1283
ADG46663
ID ADG46663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADG46663;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #2 for S. pneumoniae serotype 6B gene.
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae infection; 37kDa surface adhesin A protein;
XX antibacterial; serotype 6B; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
XX US2003204074-A1.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2003; 2003US-00455109.
XX
XX 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.
XX 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-00754809.
XX
XX (SAMP/) SAMPSON J.
XX (RUS/) RUSSELL H.
XX (THAR/) THARPE J A.
XX (ADES/) ADES E W.
XX (CARL/) CARLONE G M.
XX
XX Sampson J, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Adee EW, Carlone GM;
XX WPI; 2003-900679/82.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid encoding Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface
XX adhesion A protein useful for preventing Streptococcus pneumoniae
XX infection in subject.
XX
XX Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 4; 21pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of Streptococcus
XX pneumoniae 37kDa surface adhesin A protein, and the polynucleotide
XX sequence encoding it. Also disclosed are antibodies to the 37kDa
XX polypeptide, and methods of detecting the presence of S. pneumoniae. The
XX sequences and methods are useful for preventing and treating S.
XX pneumoniae infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for S.
XX pneumoniae serotype 6B gene.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTGGCCCA 1482
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 TCAGAGGCTTATTGGCAA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1284
XX ADH76478
XX ID ADH76478 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADH76478;
XX
XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric pAMS plasmid related PCR primer, oligo 4.
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XX
XX chimeric plasmid; replicative retroviral genome; gag; pol;
XX murine leukemia virus; MLV; env; gibbon ape leukemia virus; GalV; viron;
XX MLV-GalV-type; gene therapy; ss; primer.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX FR2832424-A1.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001FR-00014976.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001FR-00014976.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENETHON III.
XX
XX Audit M, Cosset FL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-471779/45.
XX
XX Chimeric plasmid containing replicative retroviral genome, useful for
XX making positive control virions in testing for replication-competent
XX retrovirus.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 70pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel chimeric plasmid comprising a
XX replicative retroviral genome. The replicative retroviral genome
XX comprises: the gag and pol sequences from a murine leukemia virus (MLV);
XX and a chimeric env sequence comprising regions corresponding to parts of
XX the envelope derived from: an MLV genome; and a gibbon ape leukemia virus
XX (GalV). Virions produced by expressing the viral genome of the chimeric
XX plasmid are useful as positive controls in a test for detection of
XX replication-competent retroviruses in preparations of MLV-GalV-type
XX retroviral vectors. For example, to ensure that the MLV-GalV-type
XX retroviral vectors, intended for gene therapy, have no capacity for
XX replication. This polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 516 GACAGAGATGCTGGCGGAG 535
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 GTGAGAGATGGCTGACTGAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1285
XX ACC47373
XX ID ACC47373 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACC47373;
XX
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat IgL1 DNA amplifying forward primer.
XX
XX IgL1; late gestation lung 1; bronchodilator; respiratory; gene therapy;
XX antisense therapy; vaccine; rat; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Rattus norvegicus.
XX
XX WO2003020766-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-CA001350.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001CA-02357746.
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PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336598P.
XX
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
XX
PI Kaplan F, Swezey NB;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-290169/28.
XX
XX Novel late gestation lung 1 polypeptide and Ig1 genes encoding the
PT polypeptide, useful for preparing a medicament for use in the treatment
PT of a lung disease or disorder e.g. abnormal alveolarization.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 73; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to late gestation lung (LGL) 1 polypeptides and
CC encoding polynucleotides. The LGL1 polypeptides can be expressed by
CC standard recombinant methodology. The LGL1 polypeptides, polynucleotides
CC and modulators are useful for modulating lung disease, airway branching
CC and/or abnormal alveolarization. The lung disease is bronchopulmonary
CC dysplasia (BPD), emphysema, New BPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH), chronic bronchial
CC infection, in a human with a deficiency of alpha-1-antitrypsin. The LGL1
CC polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful for the preparation of a
CC medicament for use in the treatment of lung disease or disorder. They are
CC useful in research, diagnostics and the preparation of therapeutics to
CC treat diseases. The present sequence represents a primer used in RT-PCR
CC amplification reactions of the rat LGL1 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 2 TGCTGCACATCAAGCTGAG 3993
2 TGCTGCACAAAGGCTGCG 21

RESULT 1286
ADK01333/c
ID ADK01333 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01333;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #53.
DE
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX

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PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 20 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421
20 CAAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 1

RESULT 1287
ADK01281/c
ID ADK01281 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01281;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #1.
DE
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX

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PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAAAAAATGCAAAAGA 5410  
20 TTTAAAAAATGCAAAAGA 1

RESULT 1288  
ADK01335/c  
ID ADK01335 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01335;  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #55.

KM seq; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
20 CAAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 1

RESULT 1289  
ADK01282/c  
ID ADK01282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01282;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #2.

KM seq; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX  
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Db 5391 TTAATAAAATGCAAAAAGA 5410  
20 TTAATAAAATGCAAAAAGA 1

RESULT 1290  
ADK01334/c  
ID ADK01334 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01334;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #54.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
KM DE10208794-A1.  
XX  
PN

PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
PR  
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX  
XX  
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Db 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
20 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 1

RESULT 1291  
ADK01296/c  
ID ADK01296 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01296;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #16.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
KM  
XX

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OS Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

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XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 1292
ADK01283/c
ID ADK01283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01283;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #3.

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RESULT 1293
ADK01343/c
ID ADK01343 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01343;
XX

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```
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #63.
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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```
ADK01331/C
XX ID ADK01331 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK01331;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #51.
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 20 TAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1295  
ADK01312/c

ID ADK01312 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01312;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #32.

KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGUS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; Bpp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5401 ACAAAGAAAGAAATGAA 5420

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1296

ID ADK01330/c

ADK01330 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01330;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #50.

KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGUS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; Bpp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 5411  
 Db 20 TAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1297  
 ADK01332/C  
 ID ADK01332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADK01332;  
 XX  
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #52.  
 XX  
 XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
 KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus sp.  
 XX  
 PN DE10208794-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 PF  
 XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 PR  
 XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
 PA  
 XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
 PT and constant regions.  
 PS  
 XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
 CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
 CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
 CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
 CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
 CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible; ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
 CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 5411  
 Db 20 TAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1298  
 ADK01310/C  
 ID ADK01310 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADK01310;  
 XX  
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #30.  
 XX  
 XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
 KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus sp.  
 XX  
 PN DE10208794-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 PF  
 XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 PR  
 XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
 PA  
 XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
 PT and constant regions.  
 PS  
 XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5401 ACACAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5420  
DB 20 ACACAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 1

RESULT 1239

ADK01342/C  
ID ADK01342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01342;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #62.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

OS DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 20 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 1

RESULT 1300

ADK01311/C  
ID ADK01311 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01311;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #31.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

OS DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADR01281-ADR01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

```

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; length 21;
Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Local 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5401 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 5420
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
|||||

```

RESULT 1301  
ADJ13049/c  
ID ADJ13049 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC	ADJ13049;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 176.

probe: ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island, tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN US2003152950-A1.

PD 14-AUG-2003.

27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.

27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.

PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.

PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.

PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.

PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;

DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.

PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA  
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in  
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 176; 210pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically  
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput  
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical  
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes  
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in  
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the  
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of  
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences

CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In  
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of  
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two  
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence  
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the  
CC invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.38; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY      2432 TGGAGCATGAGAAGCGGAGA 2451
          ||| ||||| ||| |||||
Db      20  TGATGATGAGACGGCGAGA 1

```

RESULT 1302  
ADJ12995  
ID ADJ12995 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADJ12995;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 122.

probe; ss; chemical modification; array; CpG island;

KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003152950-A1.

PD 14-AUG-2003.

PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.

PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.

PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.

РА (ЛУЕВ/) ЛУЕВКЕ К. Ж.

XX

XX

Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.

Example 1; SEQ ID NO 122; 210pp; English.

2A This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically  
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput  
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical  
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes  
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in  
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the  
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of  
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences  
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In  
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of  
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two  
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence  
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the  
CC invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%, Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 841 TCTCCAGCCCAACCACTC 860  
 Db 1 TCTCCAGCCCAACCACTC 20

## RESULT 1303

ABD25908  
 ID ABD25908 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABD25908;  
 XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX

DE A1654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4920.  
 XX

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

XX WO200285309-A2.  
 PN

XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PF

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA

XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX

XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.  
 DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4920; 763pp; English.  
 PS

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lung. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidine present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%, Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAA 5413  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

## RESULT 1304

ABD25907  
 ID ABD25907 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABD25907;  
 XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX

DE A1654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4919.  
 XX

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

XX WO200285309-A2.  
 PN

XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PF

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA

XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX

XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.  
 DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4919; 763pp; English.  
 PS

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery



XX 29-JAN-2004.  
PD 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.  
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.  
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.  
XX (TAKE/) TAKENAKA S.  
PA (TUMK-) TUM KENKYUSHO KK.  
XX WPI; 2004-207136/20.  
XX Novel intercalator, useful as electrochemical double stranded DNA  
PT detection reagent.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 23; 24pp; Japanese.  
XX The invention relates to a novel intercalator having a specific formula.  
CC The intercalator of the invention may be useful for the electrochemical  
CC detection of a gene, as an electrochemical double stranded DNA detection  
CC reagent and as an intercalator for inhibiting the influence of mismatch  
CC DNA and single stranded DNA. The intercalator enables the transmission of  
CC electronic transition between two base pairs to occur efficiently. The  
CC current sequence is that of the electrochemical detection intercalator-  
CC related DNA 1 of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 5412  
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2  
RESULT 1309  
ADN02684  
ID ADN02684 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX ADN02684;  
XX  
DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Liver disease associated protein Obcl1 cDNA related oligo.  
XX  
XX ss; primer; hepatotropic; cytostatic; gene therapy; liver disorder;  
KM epithelial cancer; cirrhosis; alcoholic liver disease; hepatitis;  
KW Wilson's Disease; haemochromatosis; hepatocellular carcinoma;  
KM benign liver neoplasm; focal nodular hyperplasia; adenocarcinoma.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2004029287-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 23-SEP-2003; 2003WO-EP010564.  
XX  
PR 27-SEP-2002; 2002EP-00021696.  
PR 03-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415913P.  
XX  
PA (ORID-) ORIDIS BIOMED FORSCHUNGS & ENTWICKLUNGS.  
XX  
PI Guelly C, Buck C, Zatloukal K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-340431/31.  
XX  
PT New polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, treating or  
PT preventing liver disorder (e.g. cirrhosis, alcoholic liver disease,  
PT chronic hepatitis), or epithelial cancer.  
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 69; 174pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of polypeptides and their encoding  
CC genes which are associated with liver disorders and epithelial cancers.  
CC The polypeptides, nucleic acids, molecules and compositions are useful  
CC for diagnosing, treating or preventing liver disorder (e.g. cirrhosis,  
CC alcoholic liver disease, chronic hepatitis, Wilson's Disease,  
CC haemochromatosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, benign liver neoplasms, and  
CC focal nodular hyperplasia), or epithelial cancer, which is an  
CC adenocarcinoma of the lung, the stomach, the kidney, the colon, the  
CC prostate, the skin, and the breast. This sequence represents an  
CC oligonucleotide associated with the method of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 874 ATGCGCTGATTCATGAATT 893  
Db 1 ATGCGCTGATTCCTTTATT 20  
RESULT 1309  
ADN96622  
ID ADN96622 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX ADN96622;  
XX  
DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOXV probe #144.  
XX  
XX Human; NOXV; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
KM infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KM haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
KM antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004067490-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
XX  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324980P.  
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI L.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R. J.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R. J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PEN/) PENNA C. E. A.  
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 PA (PAD/) PADIGARU M.  
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 PA (MAL/) MALYANKAR U. M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S. J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D. K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W. M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J. A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M. E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHETTE W. J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E. Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDIGER F. L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S. R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J. R.  
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
 XX  
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Penn CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SO, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochele WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-355290/33.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious diseases,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 685; 552pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SI Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACATCTGGAGCCG 962  
 Db |||||  
 2 CCTGGCACACCTGGACGACG 21  
 RESULT 1310  
 ADN96490  
 ID ADN96490 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADN96490;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVX probe #100.  
 XX  
 KW Human; NOVX; as; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antitubercial;  
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004067490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
 XX  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-032781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0328216P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0328319P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0328331P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0328363P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 XX  
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI L.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R. J.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R. J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PEN/) PENNA C. E. A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V. T.  
 PA (PAD/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V. Y.  
 PA (MAL/) MALYANKAR U. M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.



PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S U.  
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
PA (GROS/) GROSS W M.  
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.  
PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
PA (LARO/) LAROUCHELLE W J.  
PA (SHIM/) SHINKETS R A.  
PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOS F L.  
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
PA (WILL/) MILLER I.  
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
PA (ELLF/) ELLERMAN K.  
PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.

PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,  
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tcheney VF, Padigan M, Gusev YV;  
PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Groose WM, Switson G, Feyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larocquelle WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FU, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;

XX WP1: 2004-35590/33.

DR New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.

XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 553; 552bp; English.

PS The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
XX isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease,  
CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
XX NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

CY 943 CCTGCACATCTGCAGCGCCG 962  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 2 CCTGGCACACCTGCAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1311  
ADN96586  
ID ADN96586 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADN96586;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human NOVX probe #132.  
DE  
XX

Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
KM Infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KM haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;

KW	ambolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic
KX	antiparkinsonian; antinaemic; probe.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004067490-A1.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
XX	06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
XX	
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
PR	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR	26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324980P.
PR	15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR	28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR	20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR	25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR	02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR	10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR	28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR	29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX	
PA	(ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA	(LILU/) LI L.
PA	(GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA	(SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA	(KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA	(TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA	(ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA	(VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA	(CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA	(SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA	(PATY/) PATTORAJAN M.
PA	(PENNA/) PENA C E A.
PA	(TCHB/) TCHERNY V T.
PA	(PADJ/) PADIGARU M.
PA	(GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
PA	(MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA	(BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA	(GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA	(CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA	(RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA	(GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA	(SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA	(PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA	(STAR/) STARLING G.
PA	(ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
PA	(LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
PA	(SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA	(CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
PA	(RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA	(VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA	(BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA	(EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER I.
PA	(MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
PA	(ELIER/) ELLERMAN K.
PA	(CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.

```
XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI Patnrajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Guev VY;
PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI Groese WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI Larocelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI Boldog FU, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI Chapoval A;
XX WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX
XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 649; 552pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962
DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGACGACG 21
RESULT 1312
ADN96634
ID ADN96634 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADN96634;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human NOVX probe #148.
DE
XX
XX Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
XX infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
XX anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
XX antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004067490-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
PF
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
PR
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322761P.
PR
XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR
XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR
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PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-032469P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0324990P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA (LIL/) LI L.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA (CATY/) CATTERTON E.
PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA (PATT/) PATNRAJAN M.
PA (PENR/) PENNA C E A.
PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
PA (PADU/) PADIGARU M.
PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C B.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (BDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
XX
XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI Patnrajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Guev VY;
PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI Groese WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI Larocelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI Boldog FU, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI Chapoval A;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX
XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 697; 552pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
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CC Isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOX polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP, 5 A, 8 C, 6 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGACACATCTGCAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGCAGCAG 21

RESULT 1313

ADN96610  
 ID ADN96610 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADN96610;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human NOX probe #140.

XX Human; NOX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
 KM infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KM haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
 KM anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
 KM antiparkinsonian; antihaemic; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004067490-A1.

PD 08-APR-2004.

PE 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318213P.

PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0386012P.

PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.

PA (LITL/) LI L.

PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
 PA (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
 PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENA C E A.  
 PA (TCHER/) TCHERNY V T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASHMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PREY/) PREYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (PAST/) PASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDIG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (BILR/) BILBERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytsek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tcherny VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Cashman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Feyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldig FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Bilberman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX WPI; 2004-355290/33.

XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.

PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 673; 552pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human NOX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOX polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP, 5 A, 8 C, 6 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGACACATCTGCAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGCAGCAG 21

RESULT 1314  
ADN96460  
ID ADN96460 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADN96460;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOVX probe #30.  
XX  
KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
KW antiparkinsonian; antianemic; probe.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2004067490-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
XX  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
XX  
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
PA (LIIL/) LI L.  
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
PA (REKU/) KEKUDA R.  
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.  
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.  
PA (MILL/) MILLER C B.  
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
PA (PATU/) PATURAJAN M.  
PA (PENA/) PENNA C B A.  
PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.  
PA (PADU/) PADIGARU M.  
PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.  
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C B.  
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
PA (CASMA/) CASMAN S J.  
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.

PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.  
PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
PA (LABO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.  
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
PA (BILF/) ELLERMAN K.  
PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
XX  
PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
PI Paturajan M, Pena CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Rieger DK;  
PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Groese WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FJ, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-355290/33.  
XX  
PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
XX  
PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 523; 552pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962  
DB 2 CCTGGCACCTGTGACGACG 21  
XX  
RESULT 1315  
ADN96661  
ID ADN96661 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADN96661;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOVX probe #157.  
XX  
KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
KW antiparkinsonian; antianemic; probe.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2004067490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
 XX  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323351P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-036753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 XX  
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LTL/) LI T.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENNA C E A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (BEYM/) BEYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
 PI Zhong M, Li T, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;

PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malyanakar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Beyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-355290/33.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 724; 552BP; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 943 CCTGACACATCTGAGCGCG 962  
 Db 2 CCTGACACACCTGAGCAGC 21  
 RESULT 1316  
 ADP12268/C  
 ID ADP12268 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP12268;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Tagman probe set 2 #126.  
 XX  
 XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; probe.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2004042346-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.  
 XX  
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 XX  
 XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;  
 PI Rosenberg S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.  
 XX  
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,  
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant  
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of  
 PT the genes.

PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 2277; 1762bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant  
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual  
CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The  
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring  
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic  
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,  
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an  
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of  
CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring  
CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or  
CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a  
CC probe for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring of  
CC allograft rejection and other disorders.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 4150 CCCAGCTTCTCCCTCTGGG 4169  
DB 20 CCCAGCTTCTCCCTCTGGG 1  
  
RESULT 1317  
ADP88014  
ID ADP88014 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP88014;  
XX  
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Pig KIT/MC1R gene capture oligonucleotide #3.  
XX  
KM pig; porcine; polymorphism detection; KIT gene;  
KM melanocyte stimulating hormone-receptor gene; MC1R gene;  
KM capture oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Sus scrofa.  
XX  
PN JP2004187528-A.  
XX  
PD 08-JUL-2004.  
XX  
PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00357041.  
XX  
PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00357041.  
XX  
PA (NIN ) NISSHINBO IND INC.  
PA (GENE-) GENERIC ID KK.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-512303/49.  
XX  
PT Oligonucleotide, useful for discriminating between varieties of pig by  
PT detecting specific polymorphisms of KIT and melanocyte stimulating  
PT hormone-receptor (MC1R) gene by hybridizing capture oligonucleotides and  
PT nucleic acid of pig.  
XX  
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 70bp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides that detect polymorphisms within  
CC the pig KIT gene. The oligonucleotides of the invention may also detect  
CC polymorphisms within the pig melanocyte stimulating hormone-receptor  
CC (MC1R) gene. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for  
CC discriminating a variety of pig. The present DNA sequence represents a  
CC capture oligonucleotide that was used in an example of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2639 CCCGAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658  
DB 2 CCGTGTCTGCTGCTGAG 21  
  
RESULT 1318  
AAL47120/c  
ID AAL47120 standard; DNA; 39 BP.  
XX  
AC AAL47120;  
XX  
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Pryn domain containing protein coding sequence PCR primer J71497.  
XX  
KM Pryn domain; PYD domain; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian;  
KM antiarteriosclerotic; antiposrotic; antibacterial; virucide;  
KM neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antipneumatic; antiasthmatic;  
KM nephrotropic; osteopathic; nootropic; intracellular signal transduction;  
KM inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; infection; poriasis; asthma;  
KM arteriosclerosis; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; sarcoidosis;  
KM osteoarthritis; glomerulonephritis; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
PN WO200240668-A2.  
XX  
PD 23-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP012545.  
XX  
PR 15-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056687.  
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01059595.  
XX  
PA (APOT-) APOTECH RES & DEV LTD.  
XX  
PI Techopp J, Martinon F;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-427093/45.  
XX  
PT New DNA encoding protein with pryn domain, useful for treating diseases  
PT involving impaired signal transduction, particularly inflammation, also  
PT proteins and antibodies.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 49; 116pp; German.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates the DNA and their encoded proteins, where  
CC the proteins contain at least one PYD (pryn) domain. These can be used  
CC to treat diseases associated with impaired intracellular signal  
CC transduction, particularly inflammation such as psoriasis,  
CC arteriosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections (particularly meningitis  
CC and pneumonia), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma,  
CC sarcoidosis, glomerulonephritis and osteoarthritis, and also Alzheimer's  
CC and Parkinson's diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to  
CC isolate a coding sequence of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 39 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 16 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 39;  
Best Local Similarity 63.9%; Pred. No. 9.4e+02;  
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 13; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 785 AAGGGGAGGCCACTCTCTCATTCCTCCATCAGCC 820  
DB 38 AAGTAACAGGCCAGGGGCCCCCAGGCTCCGCCAGCC 3  
  
RESULT 1319  
AD000756/c

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ID ADO00756 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADO00756;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify DNA from a human blood sample.
XX
KW nucleic acid extraction; protein extraction; dendrimer; PCR; primer; ss;
KM human; blood.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2004150797-A.
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00269867.
PR 17-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00269867.
XX
PA (YOKG ) YOKOGAMA DENKI KK.
XX (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
DR WPI; 2004-434733/41.
XX
PT Extracting nucleic acid or protein using dendrimer having an amino group,
PT involves extracting a nucleic acid or protein by the amino group present
PT on the dendrimer.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for extracting a nucleic acid or
CC protein using a dendrimer having an amino group. The multilayer dendrimer
CC is generated on the surface of a microparticle and displays a number of
CC amino groups on its outer surface. The method of the invention may be
CC useful for extracting a nucleic acid or protein. The current sequence is
CC that of the PCR primer 1 of the invention which was used to amplify DNA
CC from a human blood sample.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4420 CTGCTGTGGAGGCC 4434
DB 15 CTGCTGTGGAGGCC 1

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XX
XX 01-FEB-1996; 96US-0011146P.
PR 20-DEC-1996; 96US-0033599P.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0034346P.
XX
XX (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
XX Kingsmore SF, Barbosa-Alleyne MDFs;
PI WPI; 1997-402616/37.
XX
XX Mammalian lysosomal trafficking regulators LYST1, LYST2 and LYST3
PT - useful to diagnose Chediak-Higashi syndrome.
XX
XX Example 1, Page 68; 237pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide comprises a forward primer sequence for novel
CC sequence tagged site (STS) D13SfK14. It produces a 78 bp amplicon when
CC used with a D13SfK14 reverse primer (see AAT74240). Novel STS were
CC isolated from murine beige (bg) critical region yeast artificial
CC chromosomes by interspersed repetitive element (IRE)-PCR (D13SfK1-
CC D13SfK12) or by direct selection (D13SfK13-D13SfK19). Characterisation
CC of the bg critical region in murine chromosome 13 and positional cloning
CC of bg were performed as an antecedent to identification of the homologous
CC human gene LYST1 (see AAT74201), which is mutated in human Chediak-
CC Higashi syndrome
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3772 GGGCTGTGGCTACT 3786
DB 15 GGGCTGTGGCTACT 1

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RESULT 1320
AAT74218/c
ID AAT74218 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT74218;
XX
DT 10-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse bg critical region YAC STS D13SfK14 forward primer.
XX
KW Lyset1, mouse; lysosomal trafficking regulator; beige; bg gene;
KW Chediak-Higashi syndrome; CH syndrome; sequence tagged site; STS;
KW D13SfK14; yeast artificial chromosome; YAC; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Mus musculus.
XX
PN W09728262-A1.
PD 07-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001748.

```

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RESULT 1321
AAF05468/c
ID AAF05468 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF05468;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2687.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 117; 164pp; English.

```

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, IRR-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition and  
CC consequently increases expression of genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5412 AAAATGAAATTAAG 5426  
17 AAAATGAAATTAAG 3  
Db  
RESULT 1322  
ABN06773  
ID ABN06773 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABN06773;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6765.  
XX  
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
PD  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6765; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1/proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised in chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3034 CTCCTGGAGACCTG 3048  
3 CTCCTGGAGACCTG 17  
Db  
RESULT 1323  
ABN06774  
ID ABN06774 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABN06774;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6766.  
XX  
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
PD  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX



DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6766; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the protein. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 3034 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 3048  
Db 2 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 16  
RESULT 1324  
ABN06775  
ID ABN06775 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN06775;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6767.  
XX  
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
PD  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6767; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the protein. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 3034 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 3048  
Db 1 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 15  
RESULT 1325  
ABK98153/c  
ID ABK98153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK98153;  
XX  
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #32.  
XX  
XX Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;  
KM gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;  
KM pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;  
KM oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US6403302-B1.  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-2002.

XX 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.  
XX  
XX (CALY ) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.  
XX  
XX Dervan PB, Beal PA;  
XX WPI; 2002-536030/57.  
XX  
XX A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DNA) and an  
XX oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,  
XX respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DNA to  
XX control gene expression.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Fig 7; 108pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming  
XX a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first  
XX and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide  
XX bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic  
XX acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel  
XX orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of  
XX the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,  
XX where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation  
XX within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The  
XX oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to  
XX detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA  
XX for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be  
XX selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including  
XX specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for  
XX replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,  
XX the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the  
XX pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The  
XX oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix  
XX suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral  
XX origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-  
XX helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated  
XX oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing  
XX cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the  
XX methods of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1186 AGAGAGAGAGAGAAA 1200  
Db 17 AGAGAGAGAGAGAAA 3  
RESULT 1326  
ADBA3293  
ID ADBA3293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADBA3293;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3616.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
XX diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX

XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuljinder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
XX polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 454; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
XX expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3605 ATCTCAACTCTCTGG 3619  
Db 2 ATCTCAACTCTCTGG 16  
RESULT 1327  
AD149558/c  
ID AD149558 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AD149558;  
XX  
XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID2061.  
XX  
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
XX cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;  
XX primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;  
XX cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003025177-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.  
XX  
XX

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011980.  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX TeJerman A, Ameon R, Tuijnder M,  
XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2061; 30pp; French.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved  
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversal, apoptosis  
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the  
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,  
CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as  
CC probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or  
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in  
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant  
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of  
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The  
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2324 TCTCCACCTCTTGA 2338  
DB 17 TCTCCACCTCTTGA 3  
XX  
XX RESULT 1328  
AAZ91377/C  
ID AAZ91377 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ91377;  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PTEN phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #29543.  
XX  
XX Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TEB1; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM inhibition; protein phosphatase; tumour; diagnosis; inflammation;  
XX anticancer; anti-inflammatory; anti-infective; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1.18  
FT /\*tag= a  
PT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX  
XX US6020199-A.  
XX  
XX 01-FEB-2000.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX

XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-181363/16.  
XX  
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing  
PT e.g. tumors or inflammation, are targeted to the human dual specificity  
PT protein phosphatase (PTEN) sequence.  
XX  
XX Claim 16; Col 40; 32pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense  
CC oligonucleotides that are targeted to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of  
CC the sequence encoding a human dual specificity protein phosphatase  
CC designated PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEB1), and hybridise  
CC specifically to the human PTEN nucleotide sequence given in AAZ91361. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides have anticancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-  
CC infective activities. The phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides can  
CC be used for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of PTEN-related diseases,  
CC e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours. The present sequence  
CC represents a phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human PTEN,  
CC from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2240 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
DB 18 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 4  
XX  
XX RESULT 1329  
AAA87963  
ID AAA87963 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA87963;  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX U9 herpes replication origin sequence SEQ ID NO:25.  
XX  
XX U9 herpes replication origin sequence SEQ ID NO:25.  
XX  
XX U9 substate; herpes simplex virus; HSV; herpes; detection; helicase;  
KM replication origin; infection; ds.  
XX  
XX Herpes simplex virus unknown type.  
XX  
XX US6096502-A.  
XX  
XX 01-AUG-2000.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.  
XX  
XX (LEBS/) LEB S S.  
XX  
XX Lee SS;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-542305/49.  
XX  
XX Substrate for detecting helicase activity in a U9 protein, comprises a  
PT strand including a herpes replication origin sequence and another strand  
PT including a complementary sequence.  
XX  
XX Claim 5; Fig 2C; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a U9 substate comprising: a first  
CC strand (A) including a U9 herpes replication origin sequence and a first  
CC single stranded tail 3' relative to the herpes replication origin  
CC sequence; and a second strand (B) including a sequence complementary to

CC the UL9 herpes replication origin sequence. The UL9 substrates are useful  
CC for detecting UL9 helicase activity in combination with ICP8 and ATP and  
CC also for detecting the ability of a chemical entity to inhibit UL9  
CC helicase activity. Immobilised UL9 substrate is useful for detecting  
CC herpes infected samples. AHA87951 to AHA87967 represent specifically  
CC claimed herpes replication origin sequences given in the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGG 1195  
Db 1 GAGAAAGAGAGAGG 15  
RESULT 1330  
AAS14003/c  
ID AAS14003 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS14003;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 29543.  
XX  
KW Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TRP1; protein phosphatase; antisense; ss;  
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antilipemic; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour; diabetes; insulin resistance; insulin sensitivity;  
KW triglyceride control; cholesterol control; ISIS 29543.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1.18  
FT /tag= a  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..4  
FT /tag= b  
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE). When  
FT 1-4 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are 5-  
FT methylcytosines"  
FT modified\_base 15..18  
FT /tag= c  
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE). When  
FT 15-18 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are 5-  
FT methylcytosines"  
XX  
PN US6284538-B1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2001.  
XX  
PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
XX  
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029594.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM, McKay R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-588976/66.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding PTEN,  
PT useful for treating diabetes, increasing insulin sensitivity, or  
PT decreasing insulin resistance, blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels  
PT in a diabetic animal.  
XX  
PS Claim 1, Col 41, 38pp; English.

XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC PTEN (a dual specificity protein phosphatase), where the compound is an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful in  
CC modulating the function of nucleic acids encoding PTEN, ultimately  
CC modulating the amount of PTEN produced. The antisense compounds can used  
CC as diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylactics (e.g. to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research agents and  
CC kits. The antisense compounds are also useful in treating diabetes,  
CC decreasing insulin resistance, increasing insulin sensitivity and  
CC decreasing blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in a diabetic animal.  
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting the DNA  
CC encoding PTEN (also known as MMAC1/TRP1)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
Db 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 4  
RESULT 1331  
AAD40038/c  
ID AAD40038 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40038;  
XX  
DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29583.  
XX  
KW Human; phosphoinositide phosphatase; PTEN; liver; kidney; cholesterol;  
KW metabolic disease; diabetes; hyperproliferative; glucose; insulin; PERCK;  
KW triglyceride; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; adipose cell;  
KW antiproliferative; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..18  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 1..4  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 2  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 4  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15..18  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX  
PN US2002058638-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
XX  
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029594.  
PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
XX

PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.  
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM, Mckay R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-479187/51.  
XX  
PT New compound, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide, that hybridizes  
PT and inhibits the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN), for  
PT treating diseases such as diabetes, or a hyperproliferative condition.  
XX  
PS Claim 7; Page 31; 39pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
CC for modulating the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN). The  
CC antisense compound is used to inhibit the expression of PTEN in cells or  
CC tissues, preferably human, or rodent, such as mouse or rat, liver, kidney  
CC or adipose cells or tissues. It is used to treat a disease or condition  
CC associated with PTEN, such as a metabolic disease or condition.  
CC preferably diabetes, especially Type 2 diabetes, or a hyperproliferative  
CC condition. It is also used to decrease blood glucose or insulin levels in  
CC an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is also used to  
CC inhibit expression of PPCK in cells or tissues. It is also used to  
CC decrease insulin resistance, or increase insulin sensitivity, in an  
CC animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is used to decrease  
CC blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in an animal, preferably a  
CC diabetic human or rodent. It is also used in antisense gene therapy. The  
CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human PTEN  
CC DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
DB 2240 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
18 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 4

RESULT 1332  
ADP43142/c  
ID ADP43142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP43142;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human phosphatase and tensin (PTEN) antisense oligonucleotide SeqID14.  
XX  
KM Alzheimer's disease marker; phosphatase and tensin homologue;  
KM chromosome 10; PTEN; p70 S6 kinase gene; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;  
KM human; antisense therapy; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2003339378-A.  
XX  
PD 02-DEC-2003.  
XX  
PF 24-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00150115.  
XX  
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00150115.  
XX  
PA (SUMU ) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-039518/04.  
XX  
PT Alzheimer's disease marker present in base sequence of phosphatase and  
PT tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten gene or p70 S6 kinase gene  
PT useful as probe or primer for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14; 38pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC This invention relates to a novel human Alzheimer's disease marker which  
CC consists of at least 15 contiguous bases of phosphatase and tensin (PTEN)  
CC gene homologue deleted on chromosome 10 or a p70 S6 kinase gene. The  
CC invention is useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. By making the  
CC marker into a parameter, therapeutic agents for Alzheimer's disease can  
CC be screened. The invention provides a precise diagnosis of Alzheimer's  
CC disease and thus more suitable treatment can be provided to the patient.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
DB 2240 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
18 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 4

RESULT 1333  
AD130192/c  
ID AD130192 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AD130192;  
XX  
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTEN specific antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29543.  
XX  
KM PTEN; metabolic diseases; type 2 diabetes; hyperproliferative condition;  
KM prophyllaxis; gene therapy; human; MPAC1; phosphorothioate backbone; TRP1;  
KM antisense; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT 1.18  
FT modified\_base  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT 1.14  
FT modified\_base  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases, where all cytidines are 5-  
FT methylcytidines"  
FT 15.18  
FT modified\_base  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases, where all cytidines are 5-  
FT methylcytidines"  
XX  
PN US2004002153-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-JAN-2004.  
XX  
PF 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336213.  
XX  
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-00358381.  
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029594.  
PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411780P.  
XX  
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
PA (BENM/) BENNETT C F.  
PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.  
PA (VICK/) VICKERS T.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Bennett CF, Baker BF, Vickers T;

XX WPI; 2004-061664/06.  
XX  
XX New double-stranded oligomeric compounds that modulate PTEN expression,  
PT useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions associated with  
PT PTEN, e.g. metabolic diseases, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
PT diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 17; 54bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
CC for modulating the expression of PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEP1). The  
CC compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of PTEN in cells or  
CC tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, e.g.  
CC metabolic diseases or conditions, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
CC conditions. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,  
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The invention is useful in  
CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human PTEN DNA specific antisense  
CC oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAG 2254  
Db 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAG 4  
  
RESULT 1334  
AAZ72945/C  
ID AAZ72945 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ72945;  
AC  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7301.  
XX  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KM diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO954500-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1999.  
PD  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB000822.  
PF  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR  
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (BEST ) GENSET.  
PA  
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld W, Chumakov I,  
PT WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
XX Claim 9; Page 1787; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention

CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1329 GAAAAATGAGGATTT 1343  
Db 15 GAAAAATGAGGATTT 1  
  
RESULT 1335  
AD015065  
ID AD015065 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AD015065;  
AC  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:496.  
XX  
XX cytosstatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;  
XX treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;  
KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;  
KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO2003072704-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003473.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR  
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B,  
PT WPI; 2003-731605/69.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived  
PT growth factor receptor gene.  
XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 496; 148bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor

CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates and/or  
CC complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to  
CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants  
CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for  
CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney  
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNAs are also  
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification  
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human PDGFR-  
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript  
CC target sequence.  
CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 713 AGCGGGCTTGGGACC 727  
Db 4 AGCGGGCTTGGGACC 18  
|||||  
AD014754/c  
ID AD014754 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AD014754;  
XX  
DT 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:185.  
XX  
KM cytototoxic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;  
KM treating leukaemia; solid tumours; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;  
KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; shRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;  
KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN MO2003072704-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-SBP-2003.  
XX  
PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003473.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B,  
PI

XX  
DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of tumours, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived  
PT growth factor receptor gene.  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 185; 148bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor  
CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates and/or  
CC complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to  
CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants  
CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for  
CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney  
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNAs are also  
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification  
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human PDGFR-  
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript  
CC target sequence.  
CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 713 AGCGGGCTTGGGACC 727  
Db 16 AGCGGGCTTGGGACC 2  
|||||  
ADMT6226  
ID ADMT6226 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADMT6226;  
AC  
XX  
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE NEPHA gene transcriptional control region GR binding site.  
XX  
XX Human; NEPHA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;  
KM drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;  
KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;  
KM prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;  
KM cytototoxic; transcriptional control region; promoter;  
KM transcription factor binding site; ds.  
XX  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX JP2003289876-A.  
PN  
XX  
PD 14-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
XX  
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
PR  
XX  
XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
PA

XX WPI; 2004-038434/04.  
 DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing  
 XX cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 24; 38pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and  
 CC ADM76031) targeted to the human NEBPA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a  
 CC novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEBPA protein has  
 CC 50.78 homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located  
 CC on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers  
 CC and it has been found that inhibition of NEBPA expression promotes  
 CC apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEBPA transcriptional  
 CC control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells  
 CC comprising the NEBPA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a  
 CC method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription  
 CC of the NEBPA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide or a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEBPA transcription are  
 CC useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of  
 CC cancers in which NEBPA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian  
 CC cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,  
 CC stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM76038-ADM76371  
 CC represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional  
 CC control region of the NEBPA gene.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3261 CCTGGCCTCTGTGCT 3275  
 Db 3 CCTGGCCTCTGTGCT 17  
 RESULT 1338  
 AA065541/c  
 ID AA065541 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA065541;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 11-JAN-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer to amplify PSA cDNA.  
 XX  
 KM Prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM; prostate cancer; PCR;  
 KM prostate specific antigen; PSA; primer; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KM transmembrane glycoprotein; imaging; targeting; tumour detection;  
 KM antibody detection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN W09409820-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 05-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010624.  
 XX  
 PR 05-NOV-1992; 92US-00973337.  
 XX  
 PA (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER.  
 XX  
 PI Israeli RS, Heaton WDW, Fair WR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-167129/20.  
 XX  
 PT Prostate-specific membrane antigen and DNA encoding it - is useful for  
 PT detecting haematogenous micro-metastatic tumour cells and for identifying

PT ligands which bind to PSM Ag.  
 PS  
 XX Example; Page 90; 196pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The inventors have devised a PCR-based assay enabling the sensitive  
 CC detection of haematogenous micrometastases in patients with prostate  
 CC cancer. They use "nested PCR" on mRNA sequences unique to PSA and PSM and  
 CC compared the results. PSA outer primers span portions of exon 4 and 5,  
 CC yielding a 486 bp PCR product. The upstream primer (AA065541) starts at  
 CC nucleotide 494 in PSA cDNA and the downstream primer (AA065542) starts at  
 CC nucleotide 960. The inner primers are AA065543-44. The assay used PSA and  
 CC PSM primers in order to determine the limit of detection for the assay.  
 CC There was a significantly higher level of detection of tumor cells with  
 CC PSM as compared to PSA. The PSM coding sequence is useful for suppressing  
 CC or modulating the metastatic ability of prostate tumour cells to grow, or  
 CC for eliminating them. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2619 CCTGATGACATGAGCT 2633  
 Db 16 CCTGATGACATGAGCT 2  
 RESULT 1339  
 AA065917/c  
 ID AA065917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA065917;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 06-JAN-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Type II procollagen PCR sense primer (exon 5A and 5B).  
 XX  
 KM Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
 KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN W09411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Rytvanemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 39; 112pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian  
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence  
 CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences  
 CC (see AA065728-065906). The sequences of Table IA are given in AA065907-  
 CC 065938. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 TCTGTGAGAGAGAC 1308  
 DB 15 TCTGTGAGAGAGAC 1

RESULT 1340  
 AAT36809/c  
 ID AAT36809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT36809;

AC AAT36809;

DT 05-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Prostate-specific antigen primer PSA-494.

XX Prostate-specific antigen; PSA; prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM;  
 KM prostate cancer; metastasis; diagnosis; primer; PCR;  
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9626272-A1.

PD 29-AUG-1996.

XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

PR 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00466381.

PR 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00470735.

XX (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

PI Israell RS, Heston MDW, Fair WR;

XX WPI; 1996-402365/40.

XX DNA encoding alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane antigen -  
 PT useful to develop probe, for detecting haematogenous micrometastatic tumour  
 PT cells, or prostate cancer progression.

XX Example 3; Page 93; 284pp; English.

XX Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) outer primers (AAT36809-10) span portions  
 CC of exons 4 and 5 of the PSA gene and yield a 486 bp fragment of PSA that  
 CC enables differentiation between cDNA and possible contaminating genomic  
 CC DNA. The upstream primer begins at nucleotide 494 in the PSA cDNA  
 CC sequence and the downstream primer at nucleotide 960. They, and inner  
 CC primers (AAT36811-12), were used for nested-PCR amplification of PSA  
 CC cDNA. Results were compared with those obtd. using primers (see also  
 CC AAT36813-16 and AAT36827-30) based on prostate-specific membrane (PSM)  
 CC antigen cDNA (see also AAT36785) for the detection of prostatic  
 CC haematogenous micrometastases and of circulation prostatic tumour cells.  
 CC Detection levels were higher using PSM primers

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2633

DB 16 CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2

XX CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2633

XX CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2

RESULT 1341

AAV25613/c

ID AAV25613 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV25613;  
 AC 16-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Primer for prostate specific antigen DNA.

XX PCR primer; 5'-untranslated region; 5'-UTR;

XX prostate tumour inducing gene; PCI-1; detection; cancer cell;

XX carcinoma cell; metastatic prostate cancer; PSA;

XX late stage prostate cancer; prostate specific antigen; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9810098-A1.

XX 12-MAR-1998.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97WO-US015645.

XX 06-SEP-1996; 96US-00708208.

XX (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.

XX Fleher PB;

XX WPI; 1998-193641/17.

XX Detection of prostate tumour inducing gene using specific primers -  
 PT useful for detection of cancer cells.

XX Example; Page 14; 43pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a primer for prostate specific antigen (PSA) DNA.

XX The primer was used in the development of a novel method for the

XX detection of cancer cells, comprising the detection of prostate tumour

XX inducing gene, PCI-1, expression. The method can be used to detect

XX carcinoma cells or prostate, breast, colon or lung cancer cells, and

XX determine whether a subject has metastatic or late stage prostate cancer

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2633

DB 16 CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2

XX CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2633

XX CCTGATGCAGTGGT 2

XX AAV68372;

XX 10-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX Adapter primer oligonucleotide #1 for CAG repeat analysis.

XX CAG repeat; human; genome analysis; adapter primer; medical diagnostic;  
 XX nucleic acid analysis; variation assessment; neurological disease;  
 XX Huntington's chorea; PCR suppression; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9849345-A1.  
 XX 05-NOV-1998.  
 XX 29-APR-1998; 98WO-US008616.

```
XX 29-APR-1997; 97US-0045078P.
XX (UYBO-) UNIV BOSTON.
XX
XX
XX Smith CL;
XX WPI; 1998-594983/50.
XX
XX Analysing nucleic acid samples - using amplification primers which
XX contain CAG or CTG tri-nucleotide repeats for differential display of
XX samples from different sources.
XX
XX Example; Page 31; 44pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents an adapter primer oligonucleotide. It was used
XX to isolate CAG repeat containing sequences from the human genome to test
XX the method of the invention. The method is for analysing nucleic acids in
XX a sample, and comprises: (a) providing a sample containing nucleic acid,
XX a first oligonucleotide primer comprising a CTG repeat, a second
XX oligonucleotide primer comprising a CAG repeat and a polymerase and PCR
XX reagents; (b) preparing said nucleic acid so that it is amplifiable; (c)
XX amplifying the nucleic acid with the first and second primers; and (d)
XX detecting the amplified product. The method is used to distinguish
XX between the expression of genes in two or more biological samples, e.g.
XX body fluids, cells, solid tissue or solid and liquid foods. It can be
XX used in medical diagnostics, e.g. to differentiate between normal and
XX diseased tissue or to assess the variation within monozygotic twin pairs.
XX The method allows the isolation and analysis of genome subsets containing
XX CAG repeats which are known to be important in a number of neurological
XX diseases including Huntington's chorea. The method uses PCR suppression,
XX in which only fragments which contain a target repeat are efficiently
XX amplified. This allows accurate identification of differentially
XX expressed genes in various cell types. Genome complexity is reduced by
XX the new method which targets genomic subsets containing CAG repeats
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2640 CCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658
:|||||
DB 2 HCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20
RESULT 1343
AAZ28693
XX AAZ28693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ28693;
AC
XX
XX 26-AUG-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of the SSCP2 PCR primer 5.
DE
XX
XX Human; p33-ING1 protein; growth regulation; apoptosis; DNA damage;
XX inhibition; anchorage independent growth; cytotoxic drug; primer;
XX transcriptional activation; cancer; immortal cell line; PCR primer;
XX amplification; single stranded conformational polymorphism assay; SSCP;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9916790-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018179.
PF
XX
XX 26-SEP-1997; 97US-0060138P.
PR
XX
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98US-00006783.
PR
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XX (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX PA (UNIT-) UNIV ILLINOIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
XX
XX
XX Rabinowol K, Garkavtsev I, Gudkov A;
XX WPI; 1999-263685/22.
XX
XX Use of p33-ING1 peptides to modulate activity of, isolate or detect p53.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 29; 64pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
XX the method of the invention involving the human p33-ING1 protein. The
XX ING1 gene encodes p33-ING1 which can be used to modulate the activity of,
XX isolate or detect p53. Expression of the ING1 and p53 genes in a
XX mammalian cell results in normal growth regulation anchorage-dependent
XX growth and apoptosis as a response to irreversible DNA damage and other
XX cellular insult. Inhibition of expression of either gene results in a
XX loss of cellular growth control, anchorage independent growth, inhibition
XX of apoptosis and resistance to radiation and cytotoxic drugs. The p33-
XX ING1 is a component of the p53 signalling pathway that cooperates with
XX p53 in negative regulation of cell proliferation by modulating p53
XX dependent transcriptional activation. Biological function of p53
XX signalling pathway can therefore be regulated (both enhanced or
XX suppressed) by modulating p33-ING1 activity. The modulation of p33-ING1
XX activity can be used for the stimulation or restoration of the p53
XX pathway in anti cancer therapy or for the suppression of the p53 pathway
XX to defend sensitive tissues from genotoxic stress or for the generation
XX of immortal cell lines
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3292 CTGAGAGAGCTAGAC 3306
:|||||
DB 1 CTGAGAGAGCTAGAC 15
RESULT 1344
AAZ36086
XX AAZ36086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ36086;
AC
XX
XX 28-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Reverse PCR primer for MCAD gene amplification.
DE
XX
XX PCR primer; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR; ss;
XX gene expression; treatment; prognosis; diagnosis; MCAD gene.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9954510-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US008968.
PF
XX
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065673.
PR
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Lowe DG, Schoenfeld JR;
XX WPI; 2000-013272/01.
XX
XX Quantitative analysis of gene expression using RT-PCR assays.
XX
```

XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AA236085-236086 are used to amplify the mouse MCAD gene. The  
 CC primers and the PCR product are used in the method of the invention which  
 CC relates to a novel quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) assay for quantitative gene expression. The method is  
 CC used for determining a quantitative measure of the expression of a gene  
 CC of interest in a biological sample by determining a normalised RNA  
 CC prevalent for the gene of interest. The invention also relates to a  
 CC method for determining the effect of a treatment on a quantitative  
 CC measure of the expression of a gene of interest, or of a panel of genes  
 CC of interest, in a sample by determining a normalised RNA equivalent for  
 CC the gene of interest in a first untreated sample and a second treated  
 CC sample. The methods are used for quantitative gene expression, where  
 CC determination of changes in gene expression provides a measure of the  
 CC biological response to a treatment or drug. The method has uses in  
 CC prognostic and diagnostic applications  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3142 TTCAATGCTCAGC 3156  
 DB 4 TTCAATGCTCAGC 18  
 RESULT 1345  
 AA171974/c  
 ID AA171974 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA171974;  
 XX  
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE p5a forward primer.  
 XX  
 KM Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; amplify; detection; disseminated;  
 KM cell marker; epithelial; metastatic cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W0200173131-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009789.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0132229P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Waldman SA, Fava T, Desnoyers R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-616538/71.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting presence of disseminated cell marker in a sample for diagnosing  
 PT metastatic cancer, involves eliminating illegitimate transcription-  
 PT positive cells from sample and detecting presence of mRNA encoding  
 PT marker.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 27; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AA171959-83 are primers which were used in the  
 CC method of the invention for detecting the presence of a disseminated cell  
 CC marker in a sample. The method comprises eliminating illegitimate  
 CC transcription-positive cells from the sample, and detecting the presence  
 CC of mRNA that encodes the marker. The expression of epithelial cell  
 CC markers in blood cells was examined by RT-PCR using these transcript-  
 CC specific primers. The method is useful for detecting the presence of a

CC disseminated cell marker in a sample, and for diagnosing metastatic  
 CC cancer by detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker for cancer  
 CC cells identified as from the primary cancer in a sample that does not  
 CC normally express the marker  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2619 CCTGATGCACTGCT 2633  
 DB 16 CCTGATGCACTGCT 2  
 RESULT 1346  
 AAD37944  
 ID AAD37944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD37944;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR primer, R3N used in cloning and molecular characterisation of SLG.  
 XX  
 KM Slalic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin; RT-PCR; primer;  
 KM Siglec-like gene; antisense therapy; haematopoietic disorder; cancer;  
 KM SLG protein; aplastic anaemia; leukaemia; lymphoma; drug discovery;  
 KM reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN CA2358239-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001CA-02358239.  
 XX  
 PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239006P.  
 XX  
 PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
 XX  
 PI Fousstas G, Diamandis B;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-444951/48.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated slalic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin-like gene  
 PT nucleic acid for diagnosing, monitoring, or treating cancer or a  
 PT haematopoietic disorder, such as aplastic anemia, leukemia or lymphoma.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 40; 70pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to slalic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin  
 CC (Siglec)-like gene (SLG) polypeptides and polynucleotides. SLG poly-  
 CC nucleotides can be used to modulate the activity of the SLG protein in  
 CC antisense therapy. The SLG protein conditions that can be treated are  
 CC cancer and haematopoietic disorders such as aplastic anaemia, leukaemia  
 CC and lymphoma especially myelogenous and chronic myelogenous leukaemia.  
 CC The SLG protein or a peptide can be used in a vaccine to treat cancer.  
 CC They are also used in drug discovery. The present sequence is reverse  
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in cloning and molecular  
 CC characterisation of SLG  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3348 CTGTGAGGAGCTCAG 3362  
 DB 6 CTGTGAGGAGCTCAG 20

RESULT 1347  
ABS65095  
ID ABS65095 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
AC ABS65095;  
XX  
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #33.  
XX  
XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;  
XX cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;  
XX liver cancer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
XX  
XX WO200262954-A2.  
XX  
XX 15-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.  
XX  
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-643409/69.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for  
XX treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 142pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length  
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and  
XX which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridises with an 8-nucleobase  
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the  
XX compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of  
XX Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or  
XX tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta  
XX is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition  
XX associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the  
XX new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.  
XX The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of  
XX Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated  
XX with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or

CC hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,  
CC prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful  
CC for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
CC biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX Qy 3461 AGCTGCTCATCTTCA 3475  
XX |||||  
XX Db 2 AGCTGCTCATCTTCA 16  
XX  
XX RESULT 1348  
XX ADB99249/c  
XX ID ADB99249 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADB99249;  
XX  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human prostate specific antigen primer #1.  
XX  
XX KW prostate-specific antigen; PSA; prostate cancer; cancer; human; ss; PCR;  
XX primer.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN US6569432-B1.  
XX  
XX PD 27-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.  
XX  
XX PR 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.  
XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.  
XX  
XX PA (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.  
XX  
XX PI Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Querfelli O, Pinto J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.  
XX  
XX DR New isolated polypeptide designated as prostate-specific membrane  
XX PT antigen, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating prostate cancer in  
XX PT a patient.  
XX  
XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 118; 170pp; English.  
XX  
XX XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide designated prostate-  
XX CC specific membrane (PSM) antigen. The PSM antigen is useful in diagnosing,  
XX CC preventing or treating prostate cancer in a patient or in isolating  
XX CC homologous gene or genes in different mammals. The present sequence  
XX represents human prostate specific antigen PCR primer.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX Qy 2619 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2633  
XX |||||  
XX Db 16 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2  
XX  
XX RESULT 1349

ADD69530  
ID ADD69530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD69530;  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Food enrichment-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 10.  
XX  
KM food; gamma-glutamyl cysteine; drink; seasoning; flavour improvement;  
KM PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS unidentified.  
XX  
PN W02003080832-A1.  
XX  
PD 02-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003715.  
XX  
PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00085058.  
XX  
PA (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.  
XX  
PI Nishituchi H, Nishimura Y, Kuroda M,  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-833508/77.  
XX  
PT Genetically-modified *Candida utilis* for producing foods and drinks  
PT enriched with gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine, useful in food  
PT industry e.g. for seasoning, by culturing and processing to enhance  
PT flavor.  
XX  
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 10; 70bp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for producing a food containing  
XX gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine comprising culturing under  
XX appropriate conditions *Candida utilis* (*Pichia jadinii*) containing 1% or  
XX more by weight of gamma-glutamyl cysteine based on dry cells in the  
XX logarithmic growth phase when cultured in the minimum medium, adding the  
XX obtained culture, optionally after heating, to a food or drink material  
XX and processing. The yeast of the invention may be used for producing food  
XX and drink with enriched gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine which is  
XX useful in food industry e.g. for seasoning. In this way, food and drink  
XX can be cheaply produced with improved flavour. The current sequence is  
XX that of the food enrichment-related PCR primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4015 CACCTCCCTCACTTGTGG 4033  
DB 2 CACCACCTCTCTTGTGG 20  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1350  
AB297387/c  
ID AB297387 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB297387;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KM Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12629; 872bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the  
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at [http://wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1773 GGTCTTGACAGAGCC 1787  
DB 15 GGTCTTGACAGAGCC 1  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1351  
AB287225/c  
ID AB287225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB287225;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KM Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquitinone.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 872bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquitinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1183 GAAAGAGAGAGAG 1197  
 Db 20 GAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 6  
 RESULT 1352  
 ID ABD23455/c  
 XX ABD23455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABD23455;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2467.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenovirus sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenovirus, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenovirus sensitivity, levels of adenovirus (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenovirus content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenovirus into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1183 GAAAGAGAGAGAG 1197  
 Db 20 GAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 6  
 RESULT 1353  
 ID ABD30418/c  
 XX ABD30418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD30418;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human IL4-R derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12629.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antielectrolytic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; seq primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX MO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093056/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12629; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antielectrolytic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and its administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1773 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1787  
 Db 15 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1  
 RESULT 1354  
 ADU59206/c  
 ID ADU59206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADU59206;  
 XX  
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide associated to IL 4R #61.  
 XX  
 KM Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
 KM ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX MO2004011613-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.  
 XX  
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
 XX  
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
 PT disease e.g., asthma.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 62; 85bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a  
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SO  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1773 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1787

Db 15 GGCTCTGCAGGAGCC 1

## RESULT 1355

ADJ93320/C ADJ93320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ93320;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human prostate-specific membrane antigen-related PCR primer SeqId118.

XX alternatively spliced; prostate-specific membrane; PSM; antigen;

KM prostate cell; cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent; prostate cancer imaging;

KW human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004001846-A1.

XX 01-JAN-2004.

XX 21-MAY-2003; 2003US-00443694.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

PR 23-FEB-1996; 96MO-US002424.

PR 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

PI Israeli RS, Heston MDW, Fair WR, Querfelli O, Pinto J;

XX WPI; 2004-061649/06.

PT Isolated polypeptide having biological activity of alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane antigen, useful for identifying ligands useful in imaging prostate cancer in human patient's.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 118; 174pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide having the biological activity of an alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane (PSM) antigen. The invention is useful for making prostate cells susceptible to a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent which involves contacting prostate cells with the polypeptide of the invention in an amount effective to render the prostate cells susceptible to the agent. In addition, the invention is useful for identifying ligands that bind PSM which are useful for imaging prostate cancer in human patients. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATGCAGTGGGT 2633

Db 16 CCTGATGCAGTGGGT 2

RESULT 1356  
ADK43224/C ADK43224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK43224;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Antisense 2'-MOB gapmer oligo targeted to human PTPRA - SEQ ID 48.

XX PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;  
KM LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; PTPRA; cytosolic;  
KM hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense; ss; human;  
XX 2'-MOB wing; 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER = Bases 1-5 and 16-20 comprise 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOB) wings. Phosphorothioate backbone throughout. All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

XX WO2004011623-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.

XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowbert LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;

XX WPI; 2004-143851/14.

XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 48; 289pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length CC which is targeted to and specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid CC molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type CC alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and CC inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention CC demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a CC disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative CC disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics CC for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of CC an antisense 2'-MOB (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligonucleotide which was CC targeted to human PTPRA of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 CTGAAGAGAGGAG 582

Db 20 CTGAAGAGAGGAG 6

RESULT 1357  
ADK43347 ADK43347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK43347;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PTPRA DNA targeted for antisense therapy - SEQ ID 171.

XX PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;  
KM LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA; cytosolic;  
KM hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense target; human; ds.



```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011623-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsett LM, Freter SM, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-143851/14.
XX
XX
XX New compound, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
XX (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 171; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX which is targeted to and specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
XX alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLRP; HPRPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
XX demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
XX for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of a
XX human PTPRA DNA of the invention which was targeted for antisense
XX therapy.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 568 CTGAAGAAGAGAGAG 582
XX |||||
XX 1 CTGAAGAAGAGAGAG 15
XX
XX RESULT 1358
XX ADO44696/C
XX ID ADO44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO44696;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #62.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX

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PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUTH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 62; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1773 GGTCTGACAGAGCC 1787
XX |||||
XX 15 GGTCTGACAGAGCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1359
XX ADP10878/C
XX ID ADP10878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP10878;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Sec 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #223.
XX
XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2004042346-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.  
 XX  
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Wohlgenuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;  
 PI Rosenberg S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.  
 XX  
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,  
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant  
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of  
 PT the genes.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 887; 1762bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant  
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual  
 CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The  
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring  
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic  
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,  
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an  
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of  
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring  
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, or  
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or  
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a  
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring  
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 2152 TCCAGACCCACCA 2166  
 19 TCCAGACCCACCA 5  
 RESULT 1360  
 ADP09977/c  
 ID ADP09977 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP09977;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer of the invention #7.  
 XX  
 KW anti-interferon-gamma; anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ; Antiinflammatory; Antirheumatic;  
 KW Neuroprotective; Anabolic; Hypercensive; Hepatotropic; Immunosuppressive;  
 KW Antidiabetic; Nephrotropic; Antichyroid; CNS-Gen.; Antiinemic;  
 KW Dermatological; Antileukemic; Antipneumonia; Antipneumonia; Vasotropic;  
 KW inflammation; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes type I;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; anti-IFN-gamma; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004041863-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.

XX  
 PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-BE000194.  
 XX  
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425063P.  
 XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425073P.  
 PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00447005.  
 XX 23-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP006581.  
 PR 08-JUL-2003; 2003WO-EP007313.  
 XX  
 PA (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.  
 XX  
 PI Belnaert E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-400646/37.  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptides derived from single domain heavy chain antibodies  
 PT directed to interferon-gamma, useful for preventing, treating or  
 PT alleviating disorders such as inflammation, multiple sclerosis, diabetes  
 PT or Grave's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 81; 86pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an anti-interferon-gamma (anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ;  
 CC ) polypeptide comprising at least one anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ; single domain  
 CC antibody. The composition and methods are useful for treating, preventing  
 CC and/or alleviating disorders related to inflammatory processes, disorders  
 CC requiring the delivery of an IFN- $\gamma$ ; modulating polypeptide that is  
 CC able to pass through the gastric environment without being inactivated,  
 CC disorders requiring the delivery of an IFN- $\gamma$ ; modulator or a  
 CC therapeutic compound to the vaginal and/or rectal tract, to the upper  
 CC respiratory tract and lung, through the tissues beneath the tongue or  
 CC through the skin, or disorders increasing the permeability of the  
 CC intestinal mucosa. These may also be used for preparing a medicament for  
 CC treating, preventing and/or alleviating the disorders cited above,  
 CC particularly inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease,  
 CC ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel syndrome, multiple sclerosis,  
 CC Addison's disease, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune parotitis, diabetes  
 CC type I, epidermolysis, glomerulonephritis, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre  
 CC syndrome, Hashimoto's disease, hemolytic anemia, systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus, male infertility, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus, psoriasis,  
 CC rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome,  
 CC spondyloarthropathies, thyroiditis or vasculitis. The anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ;  
 CC polypeptide is also used for purifying IFN- $\gamma$ ; or for inhibiting the  
 CC interaction between the IFN- $\gamma$ ; and IFN- $\gamma$ ; receptors. The present  
 CC sequence represents a peptide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 3752 ATGACTTCTGGGCC 3766  
 17 ATGACTTCTGGGCC 3  
 RESULT 1361  
 ADO25903/c  
 ID ADO25903 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADO25903;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Camelidae VHH-related PCR primer sequence #8.  
 XX  
 KW protein therapeutic molecule; VHH antibody; Camelidae antibody;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; gastrointestinal-Gen; antitubercular;  
 KW tuberculostatic; virucide; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;  
 KW inflammation; colon; head; neck; lung cancer; indigestion; gastritis;  
 KW tuberculosis; flu; allergy; transplant rejection; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

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XX OS Lama glama.
XX PN WO2004041867-A2.
XX PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-BE000190.
XX PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425063P.
XX PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425073P.
XX PR 10-JUN-2003; 2003EP-00447005.
XX PR 23-JUN-2003; 2003WO-BP006581.
XX PR 08-JUL-2003; 2003WO-BP007313.
XX PA (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.
XX PI Silence K, Vaack M, Van Bergen En Henegouwen PM,
XX DR WPI; 2004-400649/37.
XX PT New VNH polypeptides derived from Camelidae antibodies directed against
XX PT IgE, useful for preventing, treating or alleviating disorders such as
XX PT inflammation, cancer, gastritis, tuberculosis, allergies or transplant
XX PT rejection.
XX PS Example 42; Page 86; 125pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel methods for administration of protein
XX CC therapeutic molecules so as to avoid inactivation through use of VNH
XX CC antibodies derived from Camelidae antibodies. The invention may be useful
XX CC for the production of compounds with antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
XX CC gastrointestinal, anti-tubercular, tuberculostatic, virucide, The
XX CC anti-allergic or immunosuppressive activity or for gene therapy. The
XX CC polypeptide construct and method are useful for treating, preventing
XX CC and/or alleviating disorders such as inflammation, colon, head, neck or
XX CC lung cancer, indigestion, gastritis, tuberculosis, flu, allergies,
XX CC transplant rejection or autoimmune disorder. These may also be used in
XX CC preparing a medicament for treating, preventing and/or alleviating the
XX CC above disorders. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was
XX CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3752 ATGACTCTGGGGCC 3766
DB 17 ATGACTCTGGGGCC 3

RESULT 1362
AAQ32177
ID AAQ32177 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ32177;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 20-APR-1993 (first entry)
XX DS Reverse PCR primer for cloning novel nematode active genes eg BT toxins.
XX KW nematode worms; nematocides; nematocidal toxin; agriculture; plants;
XX KW crops; pests; CryV proteins.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN BPS17367-A1.
XX PD 09-DEC-1992.

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PF 01-MAY-1992; 92EP-00303969.
XX PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.
XX PR 31-JAN-1992; 92US-00830050.
XX PR 23-APR-1992; 92US-00871510.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Schnepf HE, Schwab GE, Payne JM, Narva KE, Foncerrada L;
XX DR WPI; 1992-408829/50.
XX PT Nematocidal toxins from Bacillus thuringiensis - useful for control of
XX PT animal or plant parasites, and DNA acid coding sequences, transformed
XX PT hosts and transgenic plants.
XX PS Example 11; Page 21; 57pp; English.
XX CC This degenerate PCR primer can be used to obtain novel nematocidal genes
XX CC from a BT strain by performing PCR. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX CC field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5271 AAGGAAGTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGTMAAT 21

RESULT 1363
AAQ20342
ID AAQ20342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ20342;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX DS Probe based on N-terminal sequence of B.t. PS31P2 toxin.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; worm; anthelmintic; parasite; flukicide;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP462721-A.
XX PD 27-DEC-1991.
XX PF 04-JUN-1991; 91EP-00305047.
XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00535810.
XX PR 24-JUL-1990; 90US-00557246.
XX PR 27-JUL-1990; 90US-00558738.
XX PR 10-AUG-1990; 90US-00565544.
XX PR 14-MAR-1991; 91US-00669126.
XX PR 27-MAR-1991; 91US-00675772.
XX PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Narva KE, Payne JM, Schwab GE, Hickie LA, Galasan T, Sick AJ;
XX DR WPI; 1992-001086/01.
XX PT New bacillus thuringiensis strains expressing toxins - have nematocidal
XX PT activity, to control nematodes, helminths and flukes e.g. liver fluke
XX PT Fasciola hepatica.

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PS Example 3; Page 14; 47bp; English.
XX
CC Toxin protein inclusions were harvested from B. thuringiensis isolate
CC PS33F2, the protein inclusions purified and the N-terminal amino acid
CC sequence determined by Edman degradation. This probe was one of two (see
CC also AAQ20341) designed based on the N-terminal sequence and was used in
CC a Southern hybridization of the PS33F2 plasmid and total cellular DNA. A
CC region of a positive band was amplified and used as a probe to clone the
CC PS33F2 toxin gene. See also AAQ20336 and AAQ20343. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1364
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
XX Probe; formicidal; toxin; carpenter; fire; argentine; pharaoh ant; ss.
XX
OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
PN BP1065275-A1.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 22-MAY-1992; 2000BP-00114196.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703997.
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92EP-00913802.
XX
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
PI Payne JM, Kennedy MK, Randall JB, Meier H, Uick HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-40064/49.
XX
XX Controlling hymenopteran insect pests - comprises contacting insect with
XX PT new Bacillus thuringiensis and their mutants, useful for killing partic.
XX PT Pharaoh ants.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 18; 55bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to toxins from Bacillus thuringiensis (see
XX CC AAF23793-AAF23797 and AAB59881-AAB59885). The toxins have activity
XX CC against hymenopteran pests e.g. Carpenter, fire, argentine and pharaoh
XX CC ants. The toxins can therefore be used to produce formicidal compositions
XX CC for controlling ants, which are a better alternative to chemical
XX CC insecticides. The present sequence is a probe used to identify the toxins
XX CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1365
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
XX Probe; formicidal; toxin; carpenter; fire; argentine; pharaoh ant; ss.
XX
OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
PN BP1065275-A1.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 22-MAY-1992; 2000BP-00114196.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703997.
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92EP-00913802.
XX
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
PI Payne JM, Kennedy MK, Randall JB, Meier H, Uick HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-40064/49.
XX
XX Controlling hymenopteran insect pests - comprises contacting insect with
XX PT new Bacillus thuringiensis and their mutants, useful for killing partic.
XX PT Pharaoh ants.
XX
XX Example; Page 26; 71bp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of a nucleotide probe 33F2B which is useful in the
XX CC rapid identification of Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active toxin genes.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX CC correct DR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1366
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
XX Toxin gene 33F2 probe B.
XX
XX Endotoxin; acarides; pest; Two Spotted Spider; mite; phytophagus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09219106-A1.

```

```

DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1365
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
XX Toxin gene 33F2 probe B.
XX
XX Endotoxin; acarides; pest; Two Spotted Spider; mite; phytophagus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09219106-A1.

RESULT 1366
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
XX Toxin gene 33F2 probe B.
XX
XX Endotoxin; acarides; pest; Two Spotted Spider; mite; phytophagus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09219106-A1.

```

```

XX 12-NOV-1992.
PD 30-APR-1992; 92MO-US003546.
XX 30-APR-1991; 91US-00693210.
PR 13-SEP-1991; 91US-00759248.
PR 30-SEP-1991; 91US-00768141.
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
PA Payne JM, Cannon RJC, Bagley AL,
PI WPI; 1992-398411/48.
XX New Bacillus thuringiensis isolates and toxins - used for controlling
PT acarid pests of livestock, fowl, stored prods. and plants.
XX Example 7; Page 21 + 35; 62pp; English.
XX CC Example 7 describes the cloning of novel acarid-active genes using
CC generic oligonucleotide primers. Gene sequences encoding a toxin which is
CC active against acarids and is obtainable from B. thuringiensis isolates
CC PS17a, PS17b, 33f2, PS52A1, PS69D1, PS86A1 and PS50C are given in
CC AAQ30803-07 and AAQ30820-21 respectively. The toxin is a delta-endotoxin
CC active against acarid pests, including the Two Spotted Spider mite. The
CC isolates can be used against non-phytophagous mites such as acarid pests
CC of livestock, fowl and stored prods. The genes can be cloned and used to
CC transform other hosts, which can be used to control mites, or in the case
CC of transgenic plants, be resistant to mites. See AAQ30805 and AAQ37091-
CC 92. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1367
AAQ81164
ID AAQ81164 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAQ81164;
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 12-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX B. t. toxin probe 33f2B.
DE Delta-endotoxin; crystal protein; biological control agent; Calliphorida;
XX screw-worm; sheep blowfly; Lucilia; Phormia; Calliphora; insecticide;
KM pesticide; Bacillus thuringiensis; B.t;
XX restriction fragment length polymorphism; RFLP; probe; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS W09502694-A2.
XX W09502694-A2.
PD 26-JAN-1995.
XX 13-JUL-1994; 94MO-US007902.
PR 15-JUL-1993; 93US-00093199.
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
PA Hickie LA, Payne J;
PI
XX

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```

DR WPI; 1995-067338/09.
XX Method for controlling Calliphoridae pests - specifically utilises
PT Bacillus thuringiensis isolates or toxins.
XX Example 5; Page 18; 50pp; English.
XX RFLP analysis was performed on DNA of Bacillus thuringiensis strain
CC PS33f2 using probes (given in AAQ81163-64) based on the N-terminal
CC peptide (AAR63074) of the 33f2 toxin. Probe 33f2A (AAQ81163) and a
CC reverse PCR primer (AAQ81165) were then used to amplify an approx. 1.8 kb
CC DNA for use as a hybridization probe for cloning the 33f2 toxin gene.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1368
AAT66806
ID AAT66806 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAT66806;
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 16-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX Bacillus thuringiensis isolate PS63B delta-endotoxin DNA primer.
DE PS63B; delta; endotoxin; primer; PCR polymerase chain reaction;
XX amplification; Bacillus thuringiensis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS US5616495-A.
XX US5616495-A.
PN 01-APR-1997.
PD 12-SEP-1994; 94US-00304626.
XX 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00087980.
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
PA Payne JM, Meier H, Uick HJ, Schwab GE, Fonzerrada L, Kennedy MK;
PI Schepf HR, Randall JB;
XX WPI; 1997-212123/19.
XX Host expressing Bacillus thuringiensis toxin active against ants - useful
PT for control of domestic and agricultural pests.
XX Example 4; Col 85-86; 53pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of the
CC Bacillus thuringiensis isolate PS63B delta-endotoxin DNA. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
 Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

## RESULT 1369

AAAT60052  
 ID AAT60052 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAT60052;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 14-MAY-1997 (first entry)

DE Probe 63B-A/33F2B for ant-active gene.

KM Toxin, ant; *Bacillus thuringiensis*; hymenopterian pest; pharaoh ant;  
 KM biological control; Monomorium pharaonis; delta-endotoxin; Lepidoptera;  
 KM insect; probe; primer; PCR; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5596071-A.

PD 21-JAN-1997.

PF 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.

PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.

PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.

PR 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.

PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

PI Uick HJ, Meier H, Payne JM, Schwab GE, Fu J, Foncecerra L;

PI Kennedy MK, Schnepf HE, Randall JB;

DR WPI; 1997-107615/10.

PS *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin - active against hymenopterian pests.

XX Disclosure; Col 87; 64pp; English.

CC AAT60046-T60058 represent probes for the ant-active genes of the

CC invention. These sequences were used to screen the genomes of *Bacillus*

CC *thuringiensis* (B.t.) isolates to identify the coding sequences for the

CC toxins of the invention. The probes can also be used as PCR primers to

CC amplify the identified sequences. One of the coding sequences identified

CC by these probes is represented by AAT60045, and encodes the 8603a toxin

CC of the B.t. isolate PS86Q3 (NRRL B-18765). B.t. is a gram-positive, spore

CC forming, soil bacterium, characterised by parasporal crystalline protein

CC inclusions. These proteins can be highly toxic to pests, and have been

CC used to produce insect resistant plants. The previously isolated B.t.

CC delta-endotoxins were mainly active against lepidopteran insects, however

CC the proteins of the invention are active against hymenopterian insects.

CC CC The proteins encoded by the identified sequences are examples of the

CC toxin of the invention, for which the sequences shown in AAW13888 and

CC AAW13871 represent the generic formulae. As the toxins of the invention

CC are active against hymenopterian pests, they can be used for the

CC biological control of ants, particularly pharaoh ant (Monomorium

CC pharaonis). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

CC XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291

Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1370  
 AAV58992  
 ID AAV58992 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAV58992;

DT 06-JAN-1999 (first entry)

DE B.t. toxin gene probe.

KM B.t. toxin; hymenopterian pest; pesticide; ant; insecticide;

KM parasporal crystalline protein inclusion; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5824792-A.

PD 20-OCT-1998.

PF 06-MAR-1996; 96US-00611928.

PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.

PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.

PR 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.

PR 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.

PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

PI Payne JM, Meier H, Foncecerra L, Schwab GE, Fu J, Uick HJ;

PI Kennedy MK, Schnepf HE, Randall JB;

DR WPI; 1998-582628/49.

PS *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin proteins - useful for insecticidal activity

PT against hymenopterian pests i.e. ants.

XX Claim 12; Col 87; 65pp; English.

CC This sequence is a probe for DNA encoding a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.)

CC toxin of the invention. The toxins are lethal to a hymenopterian pest. The

CC polynucleotides are useful for the recombinant production of B.t. toxins.

CC These toxins in turn are useful as pesticides against hymenopterian (ant)

CC pests, especially fire, carpenter, Argentine and pharaoh ants. The toxins

CC are parasporal crystalline protein inclusions that are highly specific

CC toxins to pests. The toxins are highly specific against ants, rather than

CC e.g. toxic chemicals used as insecticides which can be harmful to humans

CC and the environment in general

CC XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291

Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1371

AAV67430  
 ID AAV67430 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAV67430;

DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-7461.

KM ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;

KM cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.

XX

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9838846-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
XX
XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
XX
XX 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
XX
XX (AFPY-) APFYMATRIX INC.
XX
XX Ljshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
XX
XX PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
XX
XX PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX
XX PS Claim 1, Page 11, 42pp; English.
XX
XX CC New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
XX
XX CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
XX
XX CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
XX
XX CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
XX
XX CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
XX
XX CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
XX
XX CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
XX
XX CC inflammation, heart diseases, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
XX
XX CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
XX
XX CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
XX
XX CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query March 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2068 CTGTGCTCTGTGCTG 2084
XX
XX DB 3 CTGTGCTCTGTGCTG 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1372
XX
XX AAA65104
XX
XX ID AAA65104 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA65104;
XX
XX
XX 13-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DT
XX
XX DE Probe 33F2B used to identify Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active genes.
XX
XX KM Hymenopteran; ant; pest control; 86Q2a, 17a; 17b; 33F2; 63B; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
XX PN US607937-A.
XX
XX PD 20-JUN-2000.
XX
XX PF 16-OCT-1998; 98US-00173891.
XX
XX PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.
XX
XX PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
XX
XX PR 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.
XX
XX PR 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.
XX
XX PR 06-MAR-1996; 96US-00611928.
XX
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

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XX
XX Meier H, Kennedy MK, Schwab GB, Fu J, Payne JM, Ulick HJ;
XX
XX PI Foncerrada L, Schnepf HR, Randall JB;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-450980/39.
XX
XX PT New Bacillus thuringiensis toxins with activity against hymenopteran
XX
XX PT pests such as fire ants and carpenter ants, conform to a specific generic
XX
XX PT formula and have a specific amino acid sequence.
XX
XX PS Claim 1, Col 15; 67pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to novel Bacillus thuringiensis toxins with
XX
XX CC hymenopteran activity. Preparations containing protein from Bacillus
XX
XX CC thuringiensis were tested for toxicity to ants. The N-terminal amino
XX
XX CC acids of toxic proteins were then sequenced. These sequences were used to
XX
XX CC design oligonucleotide probes. The probes were used to clone ant-active
XX
XX CC toxin genes. The present sequence is a probe that may be used for rapid
XX
XX CC identification of Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active genes. The toxic
XX
XX CC proteins can be used to control pests such as fire ants, carpenter ants,
XX
XX CC Argentine ants and pharaoh ants. The proteins can also be used for
XX
XX CC producing transgenic plants that are resistant to attack by ants. The
XX
XX CC proteins are a safe and effective biological control agent against ant
XX
XX CC pests.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query March 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX
XX Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5271 AAGGAGTTATTCGAAAT 5291
XX
XX DB 1 AATGAGTWTATCTCGWTAAAT 21
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1373
XX
XX ABK88244/c
XX
XX ID ABK88244 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK88244;
XX
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DT
XX
XX DE PCR primer #2 used to amplify a-herg2 oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX KM Human; ss; primer; PCR; erg2; hypotensive; hypertensive; cytostatic;
XX
XX KM antifertility; nephrotoxic; potassium channel inhibitor; hypotension;
XX
XX KM hypertension; renal failure; benign prostatic hyperplasia;
XX
XX KM prostate cancer; infertility; splice variant.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200242417-A2.
XX
XX PD 30-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 16-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043490.
XX
XX PR 20-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249981P.
XX
XX PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX PI Folander KL, McKenna EJ, Swanson RJ, Liu Y;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-583376/62.
XX
XX PT New isolated human-erg2 potassium channel subunit, useful for treatment
XX
XX PT of hypertension, hypotension, renal failure, benign prostate hyperplasia,
XX
XX PT prostate cancer and infertility.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 32; 53pp; English.
XX

```

CC This invention relates to an isolated human erg2 potassium channel  
CC subunit protein. The erg2 protein of the invention is useful for  
CC identifying activators or inhibitors of potassium channels containing the  
CC protein. The erg2 protein is also useful in counter screens for assays  
CC designed to identify activators and inhibitors of other drug targets. The  
CC protein is useful for treating hypotension, hypertension, renal failure,  
CC benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer, and infertility. The  
CC activators and inhibitors of potassium channels containing h-erg2  
CC protein, identified using this protein are useful for treating or  
CC preventing conditions as described above, where the activity of potassium  
CC channels containing h-erg2 protein is abnormal. The nucleic acid encoding  
CC the human erg2 protein is useful in various diagnostic methods, and a DNA  
CC or RNA oligonucleotide probe is useful in diagnostic methods to identify  
CC patients having variant forms of h-erg2 gene, to determine the level of  
CC expression of RNA encoding h-erg2, or to isolate genes homologous to h-  
CC erg2 from other species. The DNA sequence is also useful in gene therapy  
CC techniques to introduce the h-erg2 protein into cells of the target  
CC organs. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the  
CC human erg2 cDNA of the invention. This primer can be used to amplify a  
CC region of h-erg2 DNA for use as an oligonucleotide probe in Northern blot  
CC experiments

CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 321 CTCTCCCTCCCTCG 335  
18 CTCTCCCTCCCTCG 4

Db

RESULT 1374  
AAS16680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX  
AC AAS16680;

XX  
DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX  
DE Bacillus thuringiensis delta-endotoxin gene PS33F2, probe 33F2B.

XX  
KW Delta-endotoxin; nematode-active toxin; PS33F2; anthelmintic;  
XX nematocidal; fluke; probe; ss.

OS  
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.

XX  
PN EP1143004-A2.

XX  
PD 10-OCT-2001.

XX  
PF 04-JUN-1991; 2001EP-00102789.

XX  
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00535810.

XX  
PR 24-JUL-1990; 90US-00557246.

XX  
PR 10-AUG-1990; 90US-00558738.

XX  
PR 14-MAR-1991; 91US-00669126.

XX  
PR 27-MAR-1991; 91US-00675772.

XX  
PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.

XX  
PR 04-JUN-1991; 91EP-00305047.

XX  
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

XX  
PI Narva KE, Payne JM, Schwab GE, Hickie LA, Galasan T, Sick AJ;  
XX WPI; 2002-043040/06.  
XX  
XX Bacillus thuringiensis isolate encoding a toxin active against nematodes.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 12; 47pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a Bacillus thuringiensis isolate (I) active  
CC against nematodes, selected from strains PS167P, PS158D5, PS169B,  
CC PS177F1, PS177G, PS204G4, and PS204G6. (I) comprises a toxin encoded by  
CC (II). Contacting nematodes with (I), where the DNA (II) has been  
CC transformed into a plant or other host cell, may be used to control  
CC nematodes. In addition, administering a toxin, from a wild-type Bacillus  
CC thuringiensis DNA, to a host harbouring a fluke, or directly to a fluke  
CC may also be useful for controlling flukes. The present sequence  
CC represents the probe 33F2B used to detect nucleic acid encoding B.  
CC thuringiensis gene PS33F2 which encodes a nematode-active delta-  
CC endotoxin as described in the invention

CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AACGAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
1 AATGAGTWTATCCGCTMAAT 21

Db

RESULT 1375  
ADCL6526/c  
ID ADCL6526 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX  
AC ADCL6526;

XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX  
DE Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:251.

XX  
KW expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;

XX  
KW short interfering double stranded RNA; cytosolic; gene therapy;

XX  
KW proliferative disease; cancer; ds.

XX  
OS Synthetic.

XX  
PN WO2003012052-A2.

XX  
PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX  
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.

XX  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.

XX  
PR 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.

XX  
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX  
PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.

XX  
PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.

XX  
PI Caplan NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Moussee S;

XX  
PI Kallionlehti O, Cornelison JR, Alton EM, Griesenbach U;

XX  
PI WPI; 2003-248169/24.

XX  
DR WPI; 2003-248169/24.

XX  
XX New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a  
XX length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse  
XX genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression  
XX of a target gene.

XX  
PS Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 251; 176pp; English.

XX  
XX The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or  
XX inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double  
XX stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang  
XX having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where  
XX the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a  
XX portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)  
XX interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell  
XX by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array  
XX comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed



CC	different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)
CC	validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;
CC	(5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;
CC	and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 311 20-78 nucleotide sequences (see ADCl6276 to ADCl6586). (1) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer.
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SO	
Qy	3684 CGAACTCTTGCGCCT 3698       Db   21 GGAATCTTGTGCGCT 7
RESULT 1376	
ID	ADP48483/C
XX	ADP48483 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
AC	
XX	ADP48483;
DT	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 620.
XX	
KW	Human; Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
KM	short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
KM	double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; mRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
KM	expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
KM	therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
KM	gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic;
KM	nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	location/Qualifiers
FT	1..21
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Pyrimidine bases are 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro"
FT	modified_base
FT	20..21
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Ribothymidines. Also, the internucleotide linkage is phosphorothioate"
PN	WO2003070917-A2.
XX	
PD	28-AUG-2003.
XX	
PP	20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.
PR	20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR	11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782E.
PR	29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR	05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR	09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR	15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.
PR	15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

```

P1 McWiggen J, Belgelman L;
XX
XX
XX WP1; 2003-683784/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.
XX
XX Example 7, Page 130, 161pp; English.
PS
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA
CC interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates
CC and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are
CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as
CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siRNAs are also useful for
CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to
CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0,
QY 3684 GGAACCTTGGGCGT 3698
DB 18 GGAACCTTGGGCGT 4
RESULT 1377
ADP48475/C
ID ADP48475 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP48475;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 612.
DE
XX
XX Human, Myc, Myb, cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic;
XX nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= A
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Ribothymidines"
XX
XX WO2003070917-A2.

```

XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
 PI WPI, 2003-689784/65.  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
 XX Example 7, Page 130; 161pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 XX downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
 CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
 CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
 CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
 CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
 CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA are also useful for  
 CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
 CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
 CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3684 GGAACCTCTTGCGCT 3698  
 Db 18 GGAACCTCTTGCGCT 4  
 RESULT 1378  
 ADF48491/c  
 ID ADF48491 standard; RNA; 21 BP.  
 XX ADF48491;  
 AC  
 XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 628.  
 DE  
 XX Human Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KM polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference; interfering RNA; siRNA;  
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
 KW double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;

XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
 KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
 KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic;  
 KM nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1. .21  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note="Pyrimidine bases are 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro and  
 FT purine bases are deoxy bases"  
 FT 20. .21  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note="Ribothymidines. Also, the internucleotide linkage  
 FT is phosphorothioate"  
 XX  
 XX WO2003070917-A2.  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
 PI WPI, 2003-689784/65.  
 DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
 XX Example 7, Page 130; 161pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 XX downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
 CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
 CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
 CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
 CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
 CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA are also useful for  
 CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
 CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
 CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3684 GGAAGCTCTTGCGCT 3698  
 DB 18 GGAAGCTCTTGCGCT 4

RESULT 1379  
 ADG30153/C  
 ID ADG30153 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

AC ADG30153;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 719.

XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;  
 KW Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003074654-A2.

XX 12-SEP-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0367824P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcawigen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fossnaugh K;

PI Jamieson S, Usman N, Thompson J;

XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.

XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 719; 593bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
 CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
 CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
 CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
 CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,  
 CC nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
 CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
 CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
 CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
 CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
 CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or  
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for  
 CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
 CC RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3684 GGAAGCTCTTGCGCT 3698  
 DB 18 GGAAGCTCTTGCGCT 4

RESULT 1380  
 ADG30145/C  
 ID ADG30145 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

AC ADG30145;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 711.

XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;  
 KW Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003074654-A2.

XX 12-SEP-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0367824P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcawigen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fossnaugh K;

PI Jamieson S, Usman N, Thompson J;

XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.

XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 711; 593bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
 CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
 CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
 CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
 CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,  
 CC nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
 CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
 CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
 CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
 CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
 CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or  
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for  
 CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
 CC RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3684 GGAACCTCTGTGGCT 3698  
 |||||  
 Db 18 GGAACCTCTGTGGCT 4

RESULT 1381  
 ADI00385  
 ID ADI00385 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADI00385;  
 XX  
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer SEQ ID 165 used to amplify human PKD-2 exon 11 DNA.  
 DE  
 XX mutation analysis; PKD; polycystic kidney disease; human; PKD-2; ss; PCR;  
 KM primer.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003152936-A1.  
 PN  
 PD 14-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-00083246.  
 PF  
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328739P.  
 PR  
 XX (ATHE-) ATHENA DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 PA  
 XX Jones JG, Hemmigan AN, Curran JA, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;  
 PI Flynn KE, Garces JA, Palatucci CM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-897708/82.  
 DR  
 XX Analyzing mutations of a target nucleic acid by detecting heteroduplexes  
 PT from generated duplexes, useful for diagnosing patients affected with  
 PT polycystic kidney disease.  
 PS  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 165; 126pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel method of mutation analysis of a target  
 CC nucleic acid which comprises incubating a sample having the target  
 CC nucleic acid in a reaction mixture, in the presence of at least one first  
 CC and second nucleic acid, where incubation produces amplified products,  
 CC generating duplexes in the amplified products and detecting the presence  
 CC or absence of a heteroduplex from the duplexes, where its presence  
 CC indicates a potential mutation in the target nucleic acid and its absence  
 CC indicates the absence of mutation in the target nucleic acid. The method  
 CC and compositions of the invention may be useful for analysing mutation  
 CC and diagnosing patients affected with PKD (polycystic kidney disease).  
 CC The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention which was  
 CC used to amplify human polycystic kidney disease PKD-2 DNA.  
 XX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2291 ACCTCAGAGGATG 2305  
 |||||  
 Db 4 ACCTCAGAGGATG 18

RESULT 1382  
 ADI30235/C  
 ID ADI30235 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX

AC ADI30235;  
 XX  
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human PTEN specific antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29583.  
 DE  
 XX PTEN; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KM prophylaxis; gene therapy; human; MMAC1; phosphorothioate backbone; TEPI;  
 KW antisense; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 20..21  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

US2004002153-A1.  
 01-JAN-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336213.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
 PR 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029594.  
 PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
 PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
 PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411780P.  
 XX  
 XX (MONT/) MONIA B P.  
 PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.  
 PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.  
 PA (VICK/) VICKERS T.  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Bennett CF, Baker BF, Vickers T;  
 PT  
 XX WPI; 2004-061664/06.  
 DR

PT New double-stranded oligomeric compounds that modulate PTEN expression,  
 PT useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions associated with  
 PT PTEN, e.g. metabolic diseases, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
 PT diseases.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 61; 54pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating the expression of PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEP1). The  
 CC compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of PTEN in cells or  
 CC tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, e.g.  
 CC metabolic diseases or conditions, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
 CC conditions. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,  
 CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The invention is useful in  
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human PTEN DNA specific double  
 CC stranded antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2240 CTCGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CTCGCTGCTGAGG 4

RESULT 1383  
 ADL61362  
 ID ADL61362 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADL61362;

XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human protein tyrosine kinase biomarker-related RT-PCR primer SEQ ID 286.  
 XX  
 XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase biomarker; cytosolic;  
 KM antiangiogenic; vasotropic; vulnery; pharmacogenomic; drug sensitivity;  
 KM breast cancer; hypervascular disease; angiogenesis; wound healing scar;  
 KM human; 89; RT-PCR; PCR; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W02004020583-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 26-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US026491.  
 XX  
 XX 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406385P.  
 XX  
 PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 XX  
 PI Huang F, Han X, Reeves KA, Amler L, Fairchild CR, Lee FY,  
 PI Shaw P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-239171/22.  
 XX  
 XX New predictor sets with a plurality of polynucleotides and/or  
 PT polypeptides whose expression pattern predicts cell response to a  
 PT compound that modulates protein tyrosine kinase activity, useful in  
 PT treating breast cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 286; 649bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel predictor set comprising a plurality of  
 CC polynucleotides and/or polypeptides whose expression pattern is  
 CC predictive of the response of cells to treatment with a compound that  
 CC modulates protein tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein  
 CC tyrosine kinase pathway. The molecules of the invention demonstrate  
 CC cytosolic, antiangiogenic, vasotropic and vulnery activities and may  
 CC be useful in the field of pharmacogenomics, in particular for determining  
 CC drug sensitivity and in treating breast cancer, hypervascular diseases,  
 CC angiogenesis and scars in wound healing. The current sequence is that of  
 CC a human protein tyrosine kinase biomarker-related RT-PCR primer of the  
 CC invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4836 CTTGAGTCTGCTT 4850  
 Db 1 CTTGAGTCTGCTT 15  
 RESULT 1384  
 AAQ44791  
 ID AAQ44791 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ44791;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 19-OCT-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine noggin 5' primer.  
 XX  
 KM Human; noggin; hydrophobic amino terminal; knitz-type; bone growth;  
 KM protease inhibitor; regulation; cartilage; growth factor; epidermis;  
 KM tissue matrix; potentiation; wound healing; diagnosis; tumour; primer;  
 KM fibroblast growth factor; FGF; activin; nerve; muscle cell; probe; PCR;  
 KM Alzheimer disease; Parkinsons disease; Huntington's chorea; mouse;

KM peripheral neuropathy; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; frog; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W09405791-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-MAR-1994.  
 XX  
 XX 02-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008326.  
 XX  
 XX 03-SEP-1992; 92US-00939954.  
 XX  
 XX 23-SEP-1992; 92US-00950410.  
 XX  
 XX 06-OCT-1992; 92US-00957401.  
 XX  
 PA (REGG-) REGENERON PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Valenzuela DM, Harland RM, Smith WC, Yancopoulos GD, Cudney H;  
 PI Lamb T, Knecht A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-101196/12.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Noggin protein capable of inducing dorsal growth, and sequences encoding  
 PT it - useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders and neural damage,  
 PT e.g. due to trauma or after chemotherapy.  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 42; 100bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAQ44791-92 are primers which may be used in the  
 CC amplification of noggin DNA fragments from murine noggin. The amplified  
 CC DNA of 260 nucleotides corresponds to probe in the isolation of human  
 CC The amplified sequence was used as a probe in the isolation of human  
 CC noggin DNA. The noggin DNA sequence encodes a 26 kd secreted protein  
 CC which has a hydrophobic amino terminal sequence. The carboxy terminal  
 CC sequence of noggin shows homology to a knitz-type protease inhibitor,  
 CC indicating that it may exhibit activities of a protease inhibitor. Noggin  
 CC is a regulator of cartilage production and a growth factor for tissue  
 CC matrix and epidermis. Noggin is useful for regulating cartilage and bone  
 CC growth, optionally in conjunction with other growth factors which may be  
 CC potentiated by noggin. It is also useful in wound healing and in the  
 CC isolation of its receptor, which may itself be used as a diagnostic probe  
 CC for certain types of tumour. Noggin modifies the actions of fibroblast  
 CC growth factor (FGF) and also activin. Noggin may be used for enhancing  
 CC the survival or inducing the growth of nerve and muscle cells. It may  
 CC therefore be useful in the therapy of congenital conditions or  
 CC degenerative disorders of the nervous system, eg. Alzheimers disease,  
 CC Parkinsons disease, Huntington's chorea and/or peripheral neuropathy.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PI field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 748 CAGATGGGCTGAGTCA 765  
 Db 1 CAGATGGGCTGAGTCA 18  
 RESULT 1385  
 AA172937  
 ID AA172937 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA172937;  
 XX  
 DT 21-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Noggin probe #3.  
 XX  
 KM Human; noggin; neurotrophic; growth factor; dorsal development;  
 KM vertebrate; fibroblast growth factor; FGF; cognate receptor; cancer;  
 KM Knitz-type protease inhibitor; nerve; muscle; bone; neurodegeneration;

KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; probe;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; peripheral neuropathy; culture media;  
 KW traumatic nerve injury; diabetes; kidney dysfunction; anencephaly; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6277593-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167874.  
 XX  
 PR 03-SEP-1992; 92US-00939954.  
 PR 23-SEP-1992; 92US-00950410.  
 PR 06-OCT-1992; 92US-00957401.  
 PR 02-SEP-1993; 93MO-US008326.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485721.  
 PR 22-SEP-1995; 95US-00392935.  
 XX  
 PA (REGC-) REGENERON PHARM INC.  
 PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 XX  
 PI Valenzuela DM, Ip NY, Cudny HD, Yancopoulos GD, Harland RM,  
 PI Smith WC, Lamb T, Knecht A;  
 DR WPI; 1994-101196/12.  
 DR P-SDB; AAG79348.  
 XX  
 PT Noggin protein capable of inducing dorsal growth, and sequences encoding  
 PT it - useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders and neural damage,  
 PT e.g. due to trauma or after chemotherapy.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Col 19; 40pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAT72937-38 are probes which were designed based  
 CC on conserved peptide regions derived from mouse Noggin polypeptide. These  
 CC probes were used in the isolation of human noggin cDNA. Noggin is a  
 CC neurotrophic growth factor which induces dorsal development in  
 CC vertebrates. These peptides also act to induce dorsal development in  
 CC protein with a hydrophobic amino terminal. Noggin is secreted, apparently  
 CC as a dimeric glycoprotein. The carboxy terminal region of Noggin shows  
 CC homology to a kunitz-type protease inhibitor. Noggin polypeptide may be  
 CC prepared by culturing cells transformed with a vector that contains a  
 CC control sequence operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule which  
 CC comprises the coding region for human noggin or a sequence encoding the  
 CC same amino acid sequence. Human Noggin, also its fusion proteins and  
 CC derivatives, may be used to raise specific antibodies (Ab), for  
 CC diagnosis, for detection and purification of Ab, to induce growth of  
 CC nerve and muscle cells in mammals, and to regulate bone or muscle growth,  
 CC e.g. in wound-healing compositions, and for treating neurodegeneration  
 CC (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's diseases, amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis and peripheral neuropathy), traumatic nerve injury, diabetes,  
 CC kidney dysfunction, the toxic effects of chemotherapeutic agents being  
 CC used to treat acquired immune deficiency syndrome or cancer, and  
 CC congenital malformations such as anencephaly, as an additive to culture  
 CC media used for growing nerve cells and to isolate cognate receptors,  
 CC potentially useful for diagnosis of some cancers. Ab's are used for in  
 CC vitro or in vivo therapy or diagnosis and for purification of Noggin  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 748 CAGATGCGGCTGAGGTCA 765  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CAGATGCGGCTGTGTGTC A 18  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1386  
 AAT05320

ID AAT05320 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT05320;  
 XX  
 DT 13-APR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer for human prostacyclin-synthase.  
 XX  
 KW DNA primer; prostacyclin-synthase; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KW DNA probe; prostaglandin I2; circulatory disease; therapeutic; diagnosis;  
 KW gene therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9530013-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 09-NOV-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 27-APR-1995; 95WO-JP000838.  
 XX  
 PR 28-APR-1994; 94JP-00114316.  
 XX  
 PA (TRANA/) TANABE T.  
 XX  
 PI Tanabe T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-393084/50.  
 XX  
 PT Human prostacyclin synthase and DNA encoding it - useful in the  
 PT investigation and treatment of diseases characterised by reduced  
 PT prostaglandin I2 production.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 71pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC DNA primers (AAT05317-20; AAT05322; AAT05326-27) are used to screen human  
 CC genomic lung cell line W38 and human arterial endothelial cell cDNA  
 CC libraries for the isolation of a prostacyclin-synthase (PGIS) coding  
 CC sequence (see AAT05316). Two oligonucleotide probes (AAT05321, AAT05323)  
 CC were used in the construction of plasmid pHPGIS1, encoding the complete  
 CC PGIS sequence. This plasmid was used to transfect human 293 cells for  
 CC PGIS peptide expression. DNA encoding human PGIS, vectors containing it,  
 CC and PGIS itself, may be administered to patients to increase  
 CC prostaglandin I2 (PGI2) production to treat diseases characterized by  
 CC reduced PGI2 levels or by an imbalance between PGI2 and thromboxane A2  
 CC levels, such as circulatory diseases (thrombosis, angina pectoris,  
 CC arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction). The DNA and protein are also  
 CC useful in disease diagnosis  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4457 TGCCTGCATCTACTCTGCA 4474  
 |||||  
 Db 1 TGCCTGCATCTCCTCTGCA 18  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1387  
 AAT43107/c  
 ID AAT43107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT43107;  
 XX  
 DT 05-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense primer to amplify beta-actin gene.  
 XX  
 KW Immortalised cell line; pre-adipocyte; viral oncogene; lipolysis; marker;  
 KW thermogenesis; diabetes; obesity; cell culture; differentiation; mature;  
 KW medium; insulin; dexamethasone; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KW amplification; beta-actin; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9634100-A1.
XX PD 31-OCT-1996.
XX PF 25-APR-1996; 96WO-FR000634.
XX PR 25-APR-1995; 95FR-00004922.
XX PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PI Strosberg AD, Zilberfarb V;
XX DR WPI; 1996-497632/49.
XX CC The invention relates to new immortalised cell lines derived from pre-
XX CC adipocytes containing an immortalising fragment of a viral oncogene. The
XX CC immortalised adipocytes are used to identify substances able to regulate
XX CC lipolysis and/or thermogenesis (potential therapeutic agents for treating
XX CC diabetes and obesity). The cell lines have the advantage that they can be
XX CC maintained in long term culture (contrast primary cultures of adipocytes)
XX CC without loss of characteristic markers or ability to differentiate. The
XX CC immortalised pre-adipocytes differentiate into mature adipocytes when
XX CC placed in a medium containing insulin and dexamethasone. The primers
XX CC AAT43098-19 are used to amplify marker genes to verify differentiation of
XX CC the pre-adipocytes into mature adipocytes. Primers AAT43106-7 were used
XX CC to amplify a 236 bp region of the gene encoding beta-actin
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 CTACAGCCGCCACACAC 1281
DB 18 CTACAGCTTCACACACAC 1

RESULT 1388
AAT89137/c
ID AAT89137 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
AC AAT89137;
XX 04-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Lutetium texaphyrin RNA conjugate for light induced cleavage of DNA.
XX DE
XX KW Photosensitive; texaphyrin; DNA cleavage; light induced; photocleavage;
XX KM Lutetium; RNA; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1. .18
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /note= "this region binds to AAT89138"
XX FT misc_feature 1
XX FT /mod_base a
XX FT /note= "modified by Lutetium(III)texaphyrin compound"
XX FT 18
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /note= "modified by a methyl group"

```

```

XX PN MO9609315-A1.
XX PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US012312.
XX PR 21-SEP-1994; 94US-00310501.
XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00469177.
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PA (PHAR-) PHARMACYCLICS INC.
XX PI Magda D, Sessler JL, Iverson BL, Sansom PI, Wright M, Mody TD;
XX PI Hemmi GW;
XX DR WPI; 1996-200644/20.
XX CC Use of photosensitive texaphyrin cpds. - for light-induced cleavage of
XX CC polymers of deoxyribonucleic acid in analyses or therapy.
XX PS Example 9; Fig 4; 81pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents RNA coupled to a photosensitive
XX CC texaphyrin molecule, which was used in a new method for photocleavage of
XX CC DNA. Targeted intracellular light-induced cleavage of a selected DNA
XX CC comprises introducing into a cell a photosensitive texaphyrin (PT)
XX CC coupled to an oligonucleotide which is complementary to the selected DNA
XX CC and exposing the cell to light to cleave the DNA. Modulating the activity
XX CC of a selected DNA comprises contacting the DNA with a PT coupled to an
XX CC oligonucleotide which binds to the DNA and exposing the DNA-PT mixture to
XX CC light to cleave the DNA. These methods can be used e.g. in cleavage of
XX CC DNA in footprinting analysis, DNA sequencing, chromosome analyses, gene
XX CC isolation, recombinant DNA manipulations, mapping of large genomes and
XX CC chromosomes and for site-directed mutagenesis. They can also be used in
XX CC anti-viral therapy and for the treatment of cancers, inflammatory
XX CC responses that are caused by over expression of certain proteins,
XX CC infectious diseases and genetically-based disorders
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4398 GAAGACAGAAAGATGA 4415
DB 18 GAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAG 1

RESULT 1389
AAV95047/c
ID AAV95047 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
AC AAV95047;
XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 51.
XX DE
XX KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
XX KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
XX KW graft rejection; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX FH
XX PN MO9824913-A2.
XX PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX PR 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.

```

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Strinchcomb DT, Mcswigen JA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.  
XX  
XX Ribozyms targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,  
PT autoimmune disease and allergies.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 61pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate  
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.  
CC AA193889 to AA194574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and  
CC AA194575 to AA195260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences  
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment  
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy  
CC and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce  
CC tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 573 GAAGAGAGAGCTGAGGA 590  
Db 18 GCAGAGACAGCTGAGGA 1  
RESULT 1390  
AA241209  
ID AA241209 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AA241209;  
XX  
DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human AKT-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:361.  
XX  
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
KW target validation; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO953101-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-OCT-1999.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Cowbert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freiler SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;  
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
XX  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to  
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.  
XX  
XX Example 30; Page 114; 264pp; English.  
XX

CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the  
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA  
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of  
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising  
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with  
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding  
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.  
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and  
CC AA152701 to AA152706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3312 GCAGAACAACTGATGA 3329  
Db 1 GCAGAACAACTGATGA 18  
RESULT 1391  
AA240954/c  
ID AA240954 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AA240954;  
XX  
DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human CD40 antisense oligonucleotide generated by gene walking #11.  
XX  
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
KW target validation; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO953101-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-OCT-1999.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Cowbert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freiler SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;  
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
XX  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to  
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.  
XX  
XX Example 16; Page 95; 264pp; English.  
XX  
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
CC



CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tRNA) sequence via binding of the  
CC compounds with the tRNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tRNA  
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of  
CC a tRNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tRNA sequence comprising  
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with  
CC the tRNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tRNA sequence via binding  
CC of the compounds with the tRNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.,  
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and  
CC AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3269 CTGCTTATGTCGACCC 3286  
18 CTGCTTATGTCGACCC 1

Db 18 CTGCTTATGTCGACCC 1

RESULT 1392  
AAZ18372/C  
ID AAZ18372 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAZ18372;  
XX  
XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 13.  
XX  
XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX JP11032765-A.  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-1999.  
XX  
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.  
XX  
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.  
XX  
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.  
XX  
XX  
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-  
XX PCR.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 11, 19pp; Japanese.

CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates  
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta  
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or  
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =  
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;  
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or  
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the  
CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of  
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are  
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new  
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene

CC sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408  
18 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 1

Db 18 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 1

RESULT 1393  
AAZ22225  
ID AAZ22225 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAZ22225;  
XX  
XX 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human Akt-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #28908.  
XX  
XX Human; Akt-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumor formation; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US5958773-A.  
XX  
XX 28-SEP-1999.  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-561048/47.  
XX  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds complementary to Akt-1 useful for, e.g. diagnostics,  
XX therapeutics and as research reagents.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.

CC The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that  
CC inhibit the expression of human Akt-1. The antisense compounds may be  
CC used for diagnostics, therapeutics (for modulating the expression of Akt-  
CC 1), prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or  
CC tumor formation), as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between  
CC members of a biological pathway) and in kits. Sequences AAZ22197-236  
CC represent phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition  
CC of Akt-1 mRNA

XX  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3312 GCAGACACACCTGATGA 3329  
1 GCAGACACACCTGATGA 18

Db 1 GCAGACACACCTGATGA 18

RESULT 1394  
AAZ18953/C  
ID AAZ18953 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAZ18953;  
XX

```

XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
DT Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS6 primer.
DE Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
XX MS6 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9904621-A1.
XX
XX 04-FEB-1999.
PD 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
XX 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
XX (ISRA ) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
XX Levin I, Shaffer AA;
PI WPI; 1999-142457/12.
XX
XX New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
PT mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
PT seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 11; 17pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
CC fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
CC breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
CC characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
CC with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1
CC plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
CC fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
CC marker gene; and (2) tomato plants produced by the method, and their
CC fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
CC that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
CC gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
CC plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
CC fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
CC marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
CC stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
CC phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
CC characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
CC producing an amplification product for use as the marker
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1198
DB 18 GCGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1

```

```

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9904621-A1.
XX
XX 04-FEB-1999.
PD 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
XX 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
XX (ISRA ) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
XX Levin I, Shaffer AA;
PI WPI; 1999-142457/12.
XX
XX New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
PT mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
PT seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 11; 17pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
CC fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
CC breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
CC characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
CC with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1
CC plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
CC fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
CC marker gene; and (2) tomato plants produced by the method, and their
CC fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
CC that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
CC gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
CC plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
CC fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
CC marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
CC stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
CC phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
CC characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
CC producing an amplification product for use as the marker
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1179 CAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1196
DB 18 CGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1

```

```

RESULT 1395
AA18955/c
ID AA18955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AA18955;
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS8 primer.
XX
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
KM MS8 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
XX

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```

RESULT 1396
AA271743/c
ID AA271743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AA271743;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6099.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD

```

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 map of the human genome.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 1531; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AA26554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 568 CTGAAGAAGAGGAGCTG 585  
 DB 18 CTGAAGAAGAGGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1397  
 AA271089  
 ID AA271089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA271089;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5445.  
 XX  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 1392; 2745pp; English.  
 XX

CC AA26554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4406 AGAAGATGAGACTCTG 4423  
 DB 1 AGAAGATGAGACTCTG 18

RESULT 1398  
 AA53246  
 ID AA53246 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA53246;  
 XX  
 DT 05-OCT-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE P450 polymorphism CYP3A4 PCR primer 3A4R1.  
 XX  
 KW Cytochrome P450; CYP3A4; drug therapy; xenobiotic metabolism; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200024926-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 22-OCT-1999; 99WO-CA000982.  
 XX  
 PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-00177359.  
 XX  
 PA (HOPI-) HOPITAL SAINT-REJUSTINE.  
 XX  
 PI Simeet D, Labuda D;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-350761/30.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide probes hybridizing to genes encoding xenobiotics  
 PT metabolizing enzymes cytochrome P450 and N-acetyl-transferase 2 (NAT2),  
 PT useful for detecting genetic polymorphisms.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 35; Page 15; 58pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the CYP3A4 polymorphism of the  
 CC cytochrome P450 gene. CYP3A4 is a xenobiotic-metabolising enzyme. Along

CC with allele-specific probes, this primer can be used to determine the  
CC genotype of an individual at the cytochrome P450 locus, and thus  
CC determine their susceptibility to toxicity associated with carcinogens,  
CC steroid hormones and drugs  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4154 GCTTCTCCCTGGGAG 4171  
DB 1 GCTTCTCCCTGGGAG 18

## RESULT 1399

AAC72642  
ID AAC72642 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAC72642;

XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1648.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;  
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;  
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200058519-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
(AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide  
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful  
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and  
PT genetic analysis.

PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human  
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an  
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing  
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be  
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,  
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,  
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's  
CC diseases  
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3573 AGAGAGGCGGCTTCCCA 3590

|||||||

DB 1 AGAGAGGCGGCTTCCCA 18

## RESULT 1400

AAC72714  
ID AAC72714 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAC72714;

XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1696.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;  
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;  
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200058519-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
(AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide  
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful  
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and  
PT genetic analysis.

PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human  
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an  
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing  
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be  
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,  
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,  
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's  
CC diseases  
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3573 AGAGAGGCGGCTTCCCA 3590  
DB 1 AGAGAGGCGGCTTCCCA 18

## RESULT 1401

AAS13717  
ID AAS13717 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS13717;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #14.

XX

KW Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;  
 KW cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.  
 XX  
 OS Poaceae.  
 XX  
 PN NZ509193-A.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PP 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.  
 XX  
 PR 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004906.  
 PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-00007310.  
 XX  
 PA (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.  
 PA (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.  
 PA (VICT-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.  
 PA (UYAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.  
 PA (ITMA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.  
 XX  
 PI Forster JW, Jones ES;  
 PI WPI; 2001-512563/56.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide  
 PT core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of  
 PT genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species  
 PT varieties.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic  
 CC acid (1) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence  
 CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements  
 CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer  
 CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M) an SSR by preparing a  
 CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and  
 CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass  
 CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M, selecting for  
 CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely  
 CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are  
 CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a  
 CC method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing  
 CC variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal  
 CC seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs  
 CC may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for  
 CC profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of  
 CC grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the  
 CC distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present  
 CC sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2642 TGCAGCTGCTGCTGAGC 2659  
 DB 1 TGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18  
 RESULT 1402  
 AAF56330  
 ID AAF56330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAF56330;  
 XX  
 XX 19-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mglur1beta GB-PR2:HDMWGLUB antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1; mglur1; pain;

KW inflammation; arthritis; opioid analgesic; glutamate; neurotoxicity;  
 KW tumour; human; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200105963-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PP 17-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA000824.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144004P.  
 PR (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
 PA  
 PI Fundyus ME, Coderre TJ, Cohen SR, Henry JL, Valerio A;  
 PI WPI; 2001-159534/16.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides to metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1  
 PT gene, which specifically hybridize to mRNA expressed from the gene useful  
 PT for treating disorders related to elevated glutamate level such as pain.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 19; 97pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide derived  
 CC from the sequence of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 (mglur1)  
 CC gene. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to a portion of mRNA expressed  
 CC from the gene or its splice variant. The binding of the oligonucleotide  
 CC to the mRNA is effective in decreasing the translation of the mRNA in a  
 CC host cell expressing the gene. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
 CC treating chronic pain caused by injury or inflammation of a nerve caused  
 CC by arthritis. The oligonucleotides may be used with an opioid analgesic.  
 CC They are also useful for minimizing glutamate neurotoxicity and/or  
 CC excitotoxicity associated with stroke, ischemia, CNS trauma,  
 CC neurodegenerative disorders, gastrointestinal disorders or to inhibit  
 CC tumour formation  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2859 GAGCCGACCATGTGACT 2876  
 DB 1 GAGCCGACCATGTGTGT 18  
 RESULT 1403  
 AAF56330  
 ID AAF56330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAF56330;  
 XX  
 XX 19-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mglur1alpha GB-PR1:HSU31215 antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1; mglur1; pain;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; opioid analgesic; glutamate; neurotoxicity;  
 KW tumour; human; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200105963-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PP 17-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA000824.  
 PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144004P.  
 PR

PA	(UIMC-)UNIV MCGILL.
XX	
XX	Fundytus ME, Coderre TU, Cohen SR, Henry JL, Vainio A;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2001-159534/16.
XX	
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides to metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1
PT	gene, which specifically hybridize to mRNA expressed from the gene useful
PT	for treating disorders related to elevated glutamate level such as pain.
XX	
PS	Claim 2; Page 18; 97pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide derived
CC	from the sequence of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 (mglur1)
CC	gene. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to a portion of mRNA expressed
CC	from the gene or its splice variant. The binding of the oligonucleotide
CC	to the mRNA is effective in decreasing the translation of the mRNA in a
CC	host cell expressing the gene. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC	treating chronic pain caused by injury or inflammation of a nerve caused
CC	by arthritis. The oligonucleotides may be used with an opioid analgesic.
CC	They are also useful for minimizing glutamate neurotoxicity and/or
CC	excitotoxicity associated with stroke, ischemia, CNS trauma,
CC	neurodegenerative disorders, gastrointestinal disorders or to inhibit
CC	tumour formation
XX	
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO	
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No.1e+03;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	2856 ATGAGACCCACCATGCT 2873
	1 AAGAGCCCGACCATGCT 18
DB	
	RESULT 1404
	ABL43560/C
ID	ABL43560 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
AC	ABL43560;
XX	
DT	11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DB	Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:604.
XX	
KW	Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW	PCR primer; 88.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	JP2001321190-A.
XX	
PD	20-NOV-2001.
XX	
XX	12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PF	
PR	10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX	
PA	(RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA	(GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX	
DR	WPI, 2002-144136/19.
XX	
PT	Arraying genome clones.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; Page 16; 528pp; Japanese.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC	method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC	multicell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC	multicell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC	sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;

CC	(c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC	amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC	plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC	of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC	the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC	plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC	discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC	and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC	resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC	are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC	plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC	reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC	microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC	PCR primers for human chromosome 1p6-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC	represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC	specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Gy	
Dz	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
4003 GTGGAAGCTGTGCACATC 4020	
18 GTGGCAGCTGTGCACATC 1	
RESULT 1405	
ABL47147/C	
ID ABL47147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX	
AC AAL47147;	
XX	
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)	
XX	
DE Pryn domain containing protein coding sequence PCR primer JT1526.	
XX	
KM Pryn domain; PYD domain; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian;	
KM antiarteriosclerotic; antipsoriatic; antibacterial; virocidic;	
KM neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiaesthetic;	
KM nephrotropic; osteopathic; nootropic; intracellular signal transduction;	
KM inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; infection; psoriasis; asthma;	
KM arteriosclerosis; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; sarcoidosis;	
KM osteoarthritis; glomerulonephritis; PCR; primer; ss.	
XX	
OS Unidentified.	
XX	
FN WO200240668-A2.	
XX	
PD 23-MAY-2002.	
XX	
PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP012545.	
XX	
PR 15-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056687.	
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01059595.	
XX	
PA (APOT-) APOTECH RES & DEV LTD.	
XX	
F1 Tschoopp J, Martignon F;	
XX	
DR WPI; 2002-427093/45.	
XX	
PT New DNA encoding protein with pryn domain, useful for treating diseases	
PT involving impaired signal transduction, particularly inflammation, also	
PT proteins and antibodies.	
XX	
PS Example; Page 51; 116pp; German.	
XX	
CC The present invention relates the DNA and their encoded proteins, where	
CC the proteins contain at least one PYD (pryn) domain. These can be used	
CC to treat diseases associated with impaired intracellular signal	
CC transduction, particularly inflammation such as psoriasis,	

arteriosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections (particularly meningitis and pneumonia), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, sarcoidosis, glomerulonephritis and osteoarthritis, and also Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a coding sequence of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2500 TATGAATACATGCGCTG 2517

18 TATGAATACATGCGCTG 1

RESULT 1406

ABK98126/c

ID ABK98126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

ABK98126;

07-OCT-2002 (first entry)

Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #15.

Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA; gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA; pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer; oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; 89.

Synthetic.

US6403302-B1.

11-JUN-2002.

16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.

17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.

(CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.

Dervan PB, Beal PA;

WPI; 2002-536030/57.

A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation, respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to control gene expression.

Example 7; Col 41; 108pp; English.

The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications, where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including specific sequences regulated by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively, the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix

suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the methods of the present invention

Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 1; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5408 AGAAAAATGAAATATA 5425

18 AGAAAAATGAAATATA 1

RESULT 1407

AAL54242

ID AAL54242 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAL54242;

27-MAR-2003 (first entry)

RNP recognition and target sequence spacer DNA, SEQ ID No 27.

Oligonucleotide primer; spacer sequence; intermediate duplex; phage-encoded RNA polymerase recognition sequence; ds.

Unidentified.

WO200298895-A1.

12-DEC-2002.

07-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018229.

07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0286812P.

15-FEB-2002; 2002US-00077383.

(SAIG-) SAIGENE CORP.

Haydock PV, U'ren J;

WPI; 2003-148649/14.

New oligonucleotide primer having phage-encoded RNA polymerase recognition sequences, spacer sequences and target complementary sequences, useful in nucleic acid amplification procedures or for copying target nucleic acids.

Example 5; Page 42; 69pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide primer comprises in the following order, from 5' to 3': a phage-encoded RNA polymerase recognition sequence; a spacer sequence comprising a sequence of 12-21 nucleotides; and a target complementary sequence that can bind a segment of a target nucleic acid. The oligonucleotide primer is useful in amplifying a target nucleic acid. The primer is also useful for copying intermediate duplexes and target nucleic acids. This polynucleotide represents an example of a spacer sequence between an RNA polymerase recognition and target sequence of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1198

|||||

```

Db      1 GGGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 18
RESULT 1408
AAL56695
ID      AAL56695 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      AAL56695;
XX
DT      17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Upstream PCR primer 17 used for PCR screening of cDNA epitopes.
XX
KM      Parallel gene cloning; library construction; PCR aided sequence analysis;
XX      genetic signature; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      WO2003052099-A2.
XX
PD      26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF      17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001941.
XX
PR      17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340009P.
XX
PA      (CHEN/) CHEN T.
XX      (LIU/) LI J.
XX
PI      Chen T, Li J, Chen T;
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-541642/51.
XX
PT      New kit for parallel gene cloning and analysis or for identifying genetic
PT      signatures within a sample comprises a panel having a plurality of
PT      oligonucleotides or peptides.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 61; 129pp; English.
XX
CC      This invention relates to novel methods of parallel gene cloning and
CC      analysis. Specifically, it provides a systematic and oriented codon based
CC      method for the identification of both known and unknown sequences, as
CC      well as the relevant genetic algorithms for this sequence identification
CC      and library construction. The methods of the invention work to identify
CC      genetic signatures such as the start and stop codons, and restriction
CC      enzyme sites. This oligonucleotide sequence is the upstream PCR primer
CC      17, an 18mer oligo used for PCR screening to identify corresponding cDNA
CC      sequences of known peptide epitopes, a method of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      1795 GAGCTGTGTGCACTGG 1812
Db      1 GAGTTCTGTATGCACTGG 18
XX
RESULT 1409
AAL56683
ID      AAL56683 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      AAL56683;
XX
DT      17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Upstream PCR primer 4 used for PCR screening of cDNA epitopes.
XX
KM      Parallel gene cloning; library construction; PCR aided sequence analysis;
XX      genetic signature; PCR; primer; ss.
XX

```

```

OS      Unidentified.
XX
XX      WO2003052099-A2.
XX
XX      26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX      17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001941.
XX
XX      17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340009P.
XX
XX      (CHEN/) CHEN T.
XX      (LIU/) LI J.
XX
XX      Chen T, Li J, Chen T;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-541642/51.
XX
XX      New kit for parallel gene cloning and analysis or for identifying genetic
XX      signatures within a sample comprises a panel having a plurality of
XX      oligonucleotides or peptides.
XX
XX      Disclosure; Page 60; 129pp; English.
XX
XX      This invention relates to novel methods of parallel gene cloning and
XX      analysis. Specifically, it provides a systematic and oriented codon based
XX      method for the identification of both known and unknown sequences, as
XX      well as the relevant genetic algorithms for this sequence identification
XX      and library construction. The methods of the invention work to identify
XX      genetic signatures such as the start and stop codons, and restriction
XX      enzyme sites. This oligonucleotide sequence is the upstream PCR primer 4,
XX      an 18mer oligo used for PCR screening to identify corresponding cDNA
XX      sequences of known peptide epitopes, a method of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      1795 GAGCTGTGTGCACTGG 1812
Db      1 GAGTTCTGTATGCACTGG 18
XX
RESULT 1410
ABD31300/c
ID      ABD31300 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX      ABD31300;
XX
XX      29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human CD23-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13511.
XX
XX      Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX      respiratory tract inflammation; adenovine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX      surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX      analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX      beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX      respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX      emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX      pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX      31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX      23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX      24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX

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PA (BPIG-) EPIDEMIOLOGIS PHARM INC.  
 XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antilease  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13511; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antihasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperinflation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidine present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1686 GACAGCCACTCCGGCTCC 1703  
 Db 18 GCCAGCCACACCGCTCC 1  
 RESULT 1411  
 ADH70522/c  
 ID ADH70522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADH70522;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #312.  
 XX  
 KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;  
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;  
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;  
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;  
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;  
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;  
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;  
 KM breast cancer; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002150891-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.  
 XX  
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.  
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.  
 XX  
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.  
 PA (ROWEN/) ROWEN L.  
 XX  
 PI Hood LB, Rowen L;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.  
 XX  
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.  
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises  
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a  
 PT Vbeta gene.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 716; 164bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell  
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers  
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,  
 CC VbetarNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant  
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases  
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,  
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases  
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,  
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple  
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type  
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to  
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in  
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those  
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections  
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by  
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5396 AAAAAACAAAAAGAAAA 5413  
 Db 18 AAAAAAGAAAAAGAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1412  
 ADH72475/c  
 ID ADH72475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADH72475;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human reverse PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID NO:1371.  
 XX



DE oligonucleotide associated to CD23-X04772 #128.  
 XX interleukin, IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
 KM ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2004011613-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 05-FEB-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
 PF  
 XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandraagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
 XX  
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
 PT disease e.g., asthma.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 990; 85bp; English.  
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a  
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP, 1 A, 4 C, 10 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1686 GACAGCCACTCCGGCTCC 1703  
 DB 18 GCCAGCCACACCGGCTCC 1

KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine, adenosine A receptor;  
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;  
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;  
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;  
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2004049022-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 11-MAR-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.  
 PF  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.  
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.  
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.  
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.  
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.  
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW, Sandraagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.  
 XX  
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g., CCR1,  
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.  
 PT asthma.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 990; 174bp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation  
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region  
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target  
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-  
 CC 5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,  
 CC trypsinase a, trypsinase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C or PDB4 D. The invention  
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to  
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the  
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a  
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,  
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, trypsinase a,  
 CC trypsinase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C, or PDB4 D. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The  
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to  
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A  
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with  
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease  
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,  
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or  
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP, 1 A, 4 C, 10 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1686 GACAGCCACTCCGGCTCC 1703  
 DB 18 GCCAGCCACACCGGCTCC 1

```

RESULT 1415
ADO26674
ID ADO26674 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADO26674;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:67.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
PA (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI Frazer IH;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX P-PSDB; ADO26675.
XX
PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 67; 86bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
XX selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
XX the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
XX the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
XX different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
XX phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
XX organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
XX of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
XX and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
XX the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
XX determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
XX interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
XX the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
XX organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
XX comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
XX of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
XX encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
XX selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
XX phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
XX of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
XX part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
XX selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
XX and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
XX selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
XX and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
XX a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected

```

```

CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DY 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658
DB 1 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18
XX
RESULT 1416
ADO26644/c
ID ADO26644 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADO26644;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:37.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
PA (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI Frazer IH;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX P-PSDB; ADO26645.
XX
PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 37; 86bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
XX selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
XX the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
XX the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
XX different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
XX phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
XX organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
XX of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
XX and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
XX the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
XX determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
XX interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
XX the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
XX organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
XX comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
XX of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
XX encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
XX selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
XX phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality

```

```

CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
XX
XX
SO Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658
Db 18 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 1417
ADO26638
ID ADO26638 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADO26638;
AC
AC
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DB Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:31.
XX
XX phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004042059-A1.
PN
PN 21-MAY-2004.
PD
XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
PR
XX (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
PA
XX Frazer IH;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
DR
XX P-PSDB; ADO26639.
XX
XX
XX Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
XX selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
XX codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1, SEQ ID NO 31; 86bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
XX selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
XX the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
XX the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
XX different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
XX phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
XX organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism

```

```
CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
```

```
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match          0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches   16; Conservative    0; Mismatches    2; Indels      0; Gaps     0;
```

```
OY      2642 TGCGAGTCGTGCTGCAGC 2659
Db       1  TGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 18
           |||||
RESULT 1418
ADO26610/c
ID      ADO26610 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX      ADO26610;
AC
XX
XX      12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:3.
DB
XX
XX      phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
KW
XX
XX      Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX      WO2004042059-A1.
PN
XX
XX      PD
XX      21-MAY-2004.
XX
XX      10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
PP
XX
XX      08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
PR
XX
XX      PA
XX      (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
PI
XX      Frazer IH;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-411519/38.
DR
XX      P-PsDBJ; ADO26611.
XX
```

Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a  
selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first  
codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 3; 86pp; English.  
PS The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic  
XX polypeptide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a  
CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different  
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the  
CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of  
CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where  
CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a  
CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of  
CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test  
CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism  
CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;  
CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct  
CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for  
CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of  
CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from  
CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a  
CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an  
CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that  
CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat  
CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that  
CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a  
CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected  
CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality  
CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or  
CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a  
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a  
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a  
CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer  
CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different  
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the  
CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected  
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes  
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present  
CC invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2642 TGCAGCTGCTGCTGACG 2659  
DB 18 TGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 1  
RESULT 1419  
ADO79612/c  
XX ADO79612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADO79612;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE KIAA0783 extend primer #4.  
XX  
XX Cytosratic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPF3;  
KM CENPCL; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; PPH14;  
KM PPH finger protein 14; chromosome 7p21.3; zinc finger protein;  
KM transcripition factor; extend; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo saplens.  
XX  
XX W02004047514-A2.  
XX

PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-05037943.  
XX  
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.  
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.  
XX  
PA (SEQ-) SEQUENOM INC.  
XX  
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-441037/41.  
XX  
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence  
PT of polymorphic variations in the DLG1, KIAA0783, DPF3 or CENPCL regions  
PT which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a  
PT subject.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Page 76; 227pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at  
XX risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or  
XX absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast  
XX cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample  
XX comprises the DLG1 region (ADO79402), KIAA0783 region (ADO79403), DPF3  
XX region (ADO79404) or CENPCL region (ADO79405). The gene DLG1 (discs,  
XX large homolog 1 (prosophilin)) is also known as synapse-associated protein  
XX 97, hdlg or SAP97. DLG1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q29. The  
XX gene KIAA0783 is also known as PPH14 and PPH finger protein 14. KIAA0783  
XX has been mapped to chromosomal position 7p21.3. The KIAA0783 protein is a  
XX novel gene with unknown function, however, being a zinc finger protein,  
XX it likely to be a transcription factor. The gene DPF3 (D4, zinc and  
XX double PHD fingers, family 3) is also known as CERD4, cer-d4, FLJ14079  
XX and 281040303Rik. DPF3 is a Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange  
XX factor. DPF3 has been mapped to chromosomal position 14q24.3-q31.1. The  
XX gene CENPCL (centromere protein C1) is also known as Centromere  
XX autoantigen C1. CENPCL has been mapped to chromosomal position 4q12-  
XX 13.3. CENPCL is a centromere autoantigen and a component of the inner  
XX kinetochore plate. The CENPCL protein is required for maintaining proper  
XX kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is  
XX useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early  
XX diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and  
XX predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug  
XX trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1176 AATCAGAAAGAGAGAG 1193  
DB 18 ACTGAGAGAAAGAGAGAG 1  
RESULT 1420  
ADQ94595  
XX ADQ94595 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADQ94595;  
XX  
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mouse noggin DNA specific PCR primer, noggin 5'.  
XX  
XX BMP; bone morphogenic protein; BMP-related disorder; noggin; mouse;  
KM therapy; PCR; primer; ss; heterotopic cranial synostosis;  
KM fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva; FOP; sclerostosis.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX US2004132661-A1.  
XX

```

XX 08-JUL-2004.
PD
XX
PF 12-DEC-2003; 2003US-00735345.
XX
PR 03-SEP-1992; 92US-00939954.
PR 23-SEP-1992; 92US-00950410.
PR 06-OCT-1992; 92US-00957401.
PR 02-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008326.
PR 22-SEP-1995; 95US-00392935.
PR 02-JUL-2001; 2001US-00897322.
XX
PA (ECON/) ECONOMIDES A N.
PA (STAH/) STAHL N.
PA (VALE/) VALENZUELA D M.
PA (YANC/) YANCOPOULOS G D.
XX
PI Economides AN, Stahl N, Valenzuela DM, Yancopoulos GD,
XX
XX WPI; 2004-506550/48.
XX
XX Use of a bone morphogenic protein (BMP) antagonist for treating a BMP-
PT related disorder or condition. blocking biological activity of a BMP in a
PT subject, or inhibiting the progress of a BMP-related disorder or
PT condition.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 13pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of treating bone morphogenic
CC protein (BMP)-related disorder or condition. The method involves
CC administering a BMP antagonist to a subject suffering from a BMP-related
CC disorder. blocking biological activity of a BMP or inhibiting the
CC progress of a BMP-related disorder or condition. The BMP-related disorder
CC or condition is a heterotopic cranial synostosis (HO), fibrodysplasia
CC ossificans progressiva (FOP), or sclerostosis. The present sequence is
CC mouse noggin DNA specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 748 CAGATGGGCTGAGCTCA 765
DB 1 CAGATGGGCTGAGCTCA 18
RESULT 1421
AAQ75552/C
ID AAQ75552 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75552;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

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XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 2
RESULT 1422
AAT30405/C
ID AAT30405 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT30405;
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Compound simple sequence repeat primer (CT) 7.5(AT)2.
XX
XX Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KM genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; compound; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX W09617082-A2.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX
XX Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX
XX Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
XX Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect
CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The
CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism

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CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for  
 CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons  
 XX

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1180 AGAGAAAGAGAGAGAG 1197  
 Db 18 ATGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 1

RESULT 1423

AAK52455

AAK52455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAK52455;

DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding PRO328.

XX Secreted protein; transmembrane protein; human; enterocolitis;

XX Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; gastrointestinal ulceration;

XX congenital microvillus atrophy; skin disease; cell growth;

XX abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;

XX Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS; neuropathy; fibromodulin;

XX dermal scarring; Usher Syndrome; Atrophla areata; anti-thrombotic;

XX Wound healing; tissue repair; PCR primer; 88.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9914328-A2.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Wood WI, Gurney AL, Goddard A, Pennica D, Chen J, Yuan J;

XX WPI; 1999-229533/19.

XX New isolated human genes and polypeptides used in, e.g. treatment of

XX gastrointestinal ulceration.

XX Example 42; Page 150; 320pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotides AAK52276-532 represent PCR primers and probes used to

XX isolate and amplify cDNA encoding secreted and transmembrane human

XX proteins (see AAK52213-74 and AAY1344-403). The cDNA sequences are

XX obtained from cDNA libraries, prepared from fetal lung, fetal kidney,

XX fetal brain, fetal liver and fetal retina. The encoded polypeptides have

XX specific uses based on their homology to known polypeptides, e.g. PRO211

XX and PRO217 can be used for disorders associated with the preservation and

XX maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and

XX chronic mucosal lesions (e.g. enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,

XX gastrointestinal ulceration and congenital microvillus atrophy), skin

XX diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g.

XX psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung squamous cell carcinoma of the

XX vulva and gliomas), potent effects on cell growth and development,

XX diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells including

CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies or cancer.

CC PRO265 can be used as for fibromodulin, e.g. for reducing dermal

CC scarring. PRO264 can be used as a target for anti-tumor drugs. PRO533 may

CC be used in the treatment of Usher Syndrome or Atrophla areata; PRO269 can

CC be used as an anti-thrombotic agent; PRO287 polypeptides and portions may

CC have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair; PRO317

CC blood vessels, or related tissue, e.g. in the heart of genital tract

XX

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCGGCACTGCCGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCGGCACTGCCGATGC 19

RESULT 1424

ID AAX76390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAX76390;

XX 05-AUG-1999 (first entry)

DT Human stromal cell derived factor-1 variant SDF1-3'A PCR primer #9.

XX

DB



KM Human; stromal cell derived factor-1; SDF-1; variant; mutant; SDP1-3'A;  
KW diagnosis; AIDS; HIV-1; pathogenesis; prognostic indicator; infection;  
XX CKCR4; ARC; PCR primer; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX MO9923253-A1.  
XX PD 14-MAY-1999.  
XX 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022578.  
XX PR 30-OCT-1997; 97US-0063832P.  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX Winkler CA, O'Brien SJ;  
XX WPI, 1999-357401/30.  
XX STromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant polynucleotide.  
XX Disclousure; Page 19; 56pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide encoding a  
CC stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDP-1) variant (I) designated SDP1-3'A.  
CC SDP-1 variant (I) is useful for determining the prognosis of a subject  
CC exposed to HIV-1, and determining the susceptibility of a subject to HIV  
CC infection. It is useful for prevention of HIV infection, and for  
CC treatment of a subject at risk of or having an HIV infection or disorder,  
CC and for treatment of disorders associated with expression of CKCR4. It is  
CC useful for patients suffering from AIDS or ARC. The present sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer for SDP1-3'A  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5026 TGTCCATCTGAGCTGGC 5043  
DB 2 TGTCTGCTGAGCTGCG 19  
RESULT 1425  
AAA72172  
ID AAA72172 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA72172;  
AC 15-SEP-2003 (revised)  
DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody heavy chain primer, SEQ ID NO:102.  
XX Anti-Fas antibody; monoclonal antibody HFE7A; FERM-BP-5828; murine;  
KW humanised antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; human Fas;  
KW Fas ligand; apoptosis modulator; programmed cell death;  
KW autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
KW cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; aplastic anaemia; pancytopenia;  
KW hepatitis; AIDS; graft rejection; heavy chain; sequencing primer; ss.  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Chimeric.  
XX JP2000169393-A.  
XX 20-JUN-2000.  
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278301.  
PF

XX 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276883.  
PR (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
XX WPI; 2000-485645/43.  
XX Preventive or treating agent for the diseases caused by an abnormality in  
PT the Fas/Fas ligand system e.g. autoimmune diseases, contains anti-Fas  
PT antibody.  
XX Example 15; Page 49; 139pp; Japanese.  
XX The invention relates to compositions for the prevention or treatment of  
CC diseases caused by an abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing  
CC an anti-Fas antibody as the active component. The anti-Fas antibody is  
CC either the murine anti-human Fas monoclonal antibody HFE7A, or a  
CC humanised version of HFE7A containing identical CDRs (complementarity  
CC determining regions) to antibody HFE7A. Via its interaction with Fas, the  
CC antibody of the invention acts as a modulator of apoptosis. The  
CC compositions of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or  
CC prevention of conditions such as autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy,  
CC arteriosclerosis, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis,  
CC aplastic anaemia (panmyelophthisis), hepatitis, AIDS and organ graft  
CC rejection. The present sequence represents a humanised HFE7A-derived anti  
CC -Fas antibody heavy chain sequencing primer used in an exemplification of  
CC the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGACT 3082  
DB 1 GCCTGACATCTGAGACT 18  
RESULT 1426  
AAA72173/C  
ID AAA72173 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA72173;  
AC 15-SEP-2003 (revised)  
DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody heavy chain primer, SEQ ID NO:103.  
XX Anti-Fas antibody; monoclonal antibody HFE7A; FERM-BP-5828; murine;  
KW humanised antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; human Fas;  
KW Fas ligand; apoptosis modulator; programmed cell death;  
KW autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
KW cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; aplastic anaemia; pancytopenia;  
KW hepatitis; AIDS; graft rejection; heavy chain; sequencing primer; ss.  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Chimeric.  
XX JP2000169393-A.  
XX 20-JUN-2000.  
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278301.  
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276883.  
XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
XX WPI; 2000-485645/43.  
DR

PT Preventive or treating agent for the diseases caused by an abnormality in  
PT the Fas/Fas ligand system e.g. autoimmune diseases, contains anti-Fas  
PT antibody.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 49; 139pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to compositions for the prevention or treatment of  
CC diseases caused by an abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing  
CC an anti-Fas antibody as the active component. The anti-Fas antibody is  
CC either the murine anti-human Fas monoclonal antibody HFE7A, or a  
CC humanised version of HFE7A containing identical CDRs (complementarity  
CC determining regions) to antibody HFE7A. Via its interaction with Fas, the  
CC antibody of the invention acts as a modulator of apoptosis. The  
CC compositions of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or  
CC prevention of conditions such as autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy,  
CC arteriosclerosis, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis,  
CC aplastic anaemia (panmyelophthisis), hepatitis, AIDS and organ graft  
CC rejection. The present sequence represents a humanised HFE7A-derived anti-  
CC Fas antibody heavy chain sequencing primer used in an exemplification of  
CC the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3065 GCCTCAGCCTGAGACT 3082  
DB 19 GCCTGACATCTGAGACT 2  
XX  
RESULT 1427  
AAZ46626/c  
ID AAZ46626 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ46626;  
XX  
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Reverse primer specific for human CACNA1F exon 20.  
XX  
KW Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alphasF-subunit; retinal disorder;  
KW myopia; nyctalopia; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;  
KW eye disorder; human; CACNA1F; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9963078-A2.  
XX  
PD 09-DEC-1999.  
XX  
PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000514.  
XX  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635P.  
XX  
PA (UYTB-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.  
XX  
PI Bech-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-097327/08.  
XX  
PT New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop  
PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital  
PT stationary night blindness and related disorders.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 55pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of  
CC nucleotides encoding an alphasF-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium  
CC channel (RCC), including a human alphasF-subunit, a murine alphasF-  
CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alphasF-subunits. The RCC

CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for incomplete  
CC CSNB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene can provide  
CC information as to the basic defect in this retinal conditions, which  
CC could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure of the disorder. As  
CC the associated features of myopia, nyctalopia and strabismus frequently  
CC observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be caused by calcium-  
CC regulated development pathways, identification of the RCC gene may help  
CC to elucidate the molecular details of eye development and which may lead  
CC to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases. Sequences AAZ46563-  
CC 650 represent human CACNA1F (alphasF-subunit of RCC gene) exon-specific  
CC PCR primers, used for mutational analysis in humans  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1432 GTGAGAGCAATCGAGCA 1449  
DB 19 GTGAGAGCAATCGAGCA 2  
XX  
RESULT 1428  
AAAI1611/c  
ID AAI1611 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAI1611;  
XX  
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Humanised HFE7A designed heavy chain DNA primer #14.  
XX  
XX Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-anaemic; antidiabetic;  
KW anti-allergic; anti-arthritic; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiac;  
KW dermatological; immunosuppressive; thyromimetic; antineoplastic; anti-Fas;  
KW nephrotropic; antifertility; neuroprotective; antiatherosclerotic;  
KW hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
KW Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;  
KW Sjogren's syndrome; anemia; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;  
KW Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; sterility; myasthenia gravis;  
KW multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;  
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
KW cardiovascular; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX EP990663-A2.  
XX  
PN 05-APR-2000.  
XX  
PD 29-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307711.  
XX  
PF 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276881.  
XX  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276882.  
XX  
PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Serizawa N, Haruyama H, Nakahara K, Tamaki I, Takahashi T;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-258930/23.  
XX  
XX New humanized anti-Fas antibody, useful for treating or preventing e.g.  
PT inflammatory or autoimmune disease, induces apoptosis selectively in  
PT cells with abnormal Fas-Fas ligand systems.  
XX  
XX Example reference 15; Page 139; 263pp; English.  
XX  
PS This invention describes a novel humanized anti-Fas antibody-like  
XX molecule (I) that, induces apoptosis in cells with an abnormal Fas/Fas  
XX ligand system, by binding to Fas on the cell surface, and prevents  
CC apoptosis in cells with a normal system, by inhibiting binding between

CC Fas and its ligand. The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,  
CC anti-aneuric, antidiabetic, anti-allergic, anti-arthritic, antiviral,  
CC immunomodulatory, dermatological, immunosuppressive, thrombotic,  
CC antineuritic, nephrotropic, antifertility, neuroprotective,  
CC antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and hepatropic activity. (I) induce  
CC apoptosis by binding to cell surface Fas or inhibit it by competitive  
CC inhibition of ligand binding. (II) are used to treat and/or prevent  
CC diseases associated with the Fas/Fas ligand system, especially systemic  
CC lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto disease, rheumatoid arthritis, graft  
CC versus host disease, Sjorgen's syndrome, pernicious or hypoplastic  
CC anemia, Addison's disease, scleroderma, Goodpasture syndrome, Crohn's  
CC disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, sterility, myasthenia gravis,  
CC multiple sclerosis, Basedow's disease, thrombopenia purpura, insulin  
CC dependent diabetes mellitus, allergy, arteriosclerosis, myocarditis,  
CC cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis, hepatitis (fulminant, chronic, viral  
CC (B, C or D) or alcoholic), and transplant rejection. (I) selectively  
CC inhibit apoptosis in normal cells but selectively induce it in abnormal  
CC cells. They bind to both human and murine Fas, so can be evaluated in  
CC murine disease models. (II) act on the active site of Fas, i.e. they mimic  
CC the native ligand, do not induce liver disease, and have reduced risk of  
CC inducing a human anti-murine antibody response. This sequence represents  
CC primer used in the construction of a humanised anti-Fas antibody HFR7A  
CC designed heavy chain which is used in the method described in the  
CC invention  
CC  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Gy 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGGACT 3082  
Db 19 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 2  
RESULT 1429  
AA11610  
ID AA11610 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AA11610;  
XX  
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Humanised HFR7A designed heavy chain DNA primer #13.  
XX  
XX Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-aneuric; antidiabetic;  
XX anti-allergic; anti-arthritic; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiant;  
XX dermatological; immunosuppressive; thrombotic; antineuritic; anti-Fas;  
XX nephrotropic; antifertility; neuroprotective; antiarteriosclerotic;  
XX hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
XX Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;  
XX Sjorgen's syndrome; anemia; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;  
XX Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; myasthenia gravis;  
XX multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;  
XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
XX cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;  
XX primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP990663-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-APR-2000.  
XX  
PF 29-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307711.  
XX  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276881.  
XX  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276882.  
XX  
PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Serizawa N, Haruyama H, Nakahara K, Tamaki I, Takahashi T;

XX  
DR WPI; 2000-258930/23.  
XX  
PT New humanized anti-Fas antibody, useful for treating or preventing e.g.  
PT inflammatory or autoimmune disease, induces apoptosis selectively in  
PT cells with abnormal Fas-Fas ligand systems.  
XX  
XX Example reference 15; Page 139; 263pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel humanized anti-Fas antibody-like  
CC molecule (I) that, induces apoptosis in cells with an abnormal Fas/Fas  
CC ligand system, by binding to Fas on the cell surface, and prevents  
CC apoptosis in cells with a normal system, by inhibiting binding between  
CC Fas and its ligand. The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,  
CC anti-aneuric, antidiabetic, anti-allergic, anti-arthritic, antiviral,  
CC immunomodulatory, dermatological, immunosuppressive, thrombotic,  
CC antineuritic, nephrotropic, antifertility, neuroprotective,  
CC antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and hepatropic activity. (I) induce  
CC apoptosis by binding to cell surface Fas or inhibit it by competitive  
CC inhibition of ligand binding. (II) are used to treat and/or prevent  
CC diseases associated with the Fas/Fas ligand system, especially systemic  
CC lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto disease, rheumatoid arthritis, graft  
CC versus host disease, Sjorgen's syndrome, pernicious or hypoplastic  
CC anemia, Addison's disease, scleroderma, Goodpasture syndrome, Crohn's  
CC disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, sterility, myasthenia gravis,  
CC multiple sclerosis, Basedow's disease, thrombopenia purpura, insulin  
CC dependent diabetes mellitus, allergy, arteriosclerosis, myocarditis,  
CC cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis, hepatitis (fulminant, chronic, viral  
CC (B, C or D) or alcoholic), and transplant rejection. (I) selectively  
CC inhibit apoptosis in normal cells but selectively induce it in abnormal  
CC cells. They bind to both human and murine Fas, so can be evaluated in  
CC murine disease models. (II) act on the active site of Fas, i.e. they mimic  
CC the native ligand, do not induce liver disease, and have reduced risk of  
CC inducing a human anti-murine antibody response. This sequence represents  
CC primer used in the construction of a humanised anti-Fas antibody HFR7A  
CC designed heavy chain which is used in the method described in the  
CC invention  
CC  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Gy 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGGACT 3082  
Db 1 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 18  
RESULT 1430  
AA49745  
ID AA49745 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AA49745;  
XX  
DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO328 forward PCR primer.  
XX  
XX PRO328; human; antitumor; tumour; therapy; cytostatic; breast cancer;  
XX ovarian cancer; renal cancer; colorectal cancer; uterine cancer;  
XX prostate cancer; lung cancer; bladder cancer;  
XX central nervous system cancer; melanoma; leukemia; neoplasm; PCR primer;  
XX ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200037638-A2.  
XX  
PD 29-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
XX

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Marsters SA,  
 PI Napier MA, Pitti RM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2000-442668/38.  
 XX  
 PT Novel composition to inhibit neoplastic cell growth or for treating tumor  
 PT in mammal comprises polypeptides PRO179, PRO207, PRO320, PRO219, PRO221,  
 PT PRO224, PRO328, PRO301, PRO526, PRO362, PRO356, PRO509 or PRO866.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 103; 172pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer that was used in the  
 CC identification of cDNA clone DNA30487-1231 (see AAA49722), which encodes  
 CC human antitumor protein PRO328 (see AAY95343). cDNA from a human foetal  
 CC kidney library was used as template for PCR amplification. A claimed  
 CC method for inhibiting the growth of a tumour cell comprises exposing the  
 CC tumor cell to PRO179, PRO307, PRO320, PRO219, PRO221, PRO224, PRO328,  
 CC PRO301, PRO526, PRO362, PRO356, PRO509 or PRO866 (see AAY95337-49). The  
 CC tumour is especially breast, ovarian, renal, colorectal, uterine,  
 CC prostate, lung, bladder or central nervous system cancer, melanoma or  
 CC leukaemia. Nucleic acids encoding PRO179 etc. are used in the recombinant  
 CC production of antitumour polypeptides  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 DB 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCGTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCGTGATGC 19  
 XX  
 RESULT 1431  
 ADCT85598  
 ID ADC78598 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC78598;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO protein-related forward PCR primer SEQ ID 286.  
 XX  
 KW antiinflammatory; antitumor; cytostatic; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW neurotrophic; neuroprotective; vasoprotective; chemoprotective; angiogenic;  
 KW neurotrophic; osteoprotective; antiasthmatic; antiarthritic; antineumatic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; antidiabetic; cerebroprotective;  
 KW thrombolytic; immunomodulator; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;  
 KW gastrointestinal ulceration; psoriasis; cancer; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's; ALS; neuropathy; dermal scarring; wound healing;  
 KW nerve repair; thrombosis; bone; cartilage formation; angiogenesis;  
 KW asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; premature aging; AIDS;  
 KW diabetes; stroke; gene therapy; transgenic; PRO; human; ss; primer; PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200015796-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-MAR-2000.

XX  
 PF 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 XX  
 XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Chen J, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan K, Pennica D, Wood WI;  
 PI Yuan J;  
 XX WPI; 2000-271434/23.  
 XX  
 PT Novel nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides with  
 PT homology, e.g. to growth and cancer-associated antigens.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 355pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide.  
 CC The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may be useful as  
 CC research tools and as therapeutics for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-  
 CC Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, psoriasis, cancer,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies, dermal  
 CC scarring and wound healing, nerve repair, thrombosis, bone and/or  
 CC cartilage formation, angiogenesis, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple  
 CC sclerosis, inflammatory disorders, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,  
 CC infertility, premature aging, AIDS, diabetes complications and stroke.  
 CC The molecules may also be utilised during gene therapy procedures and  
 CC transgenic animal production. The current sequence is that of the PCR  
 CC primer of the invention which was used to analyse the human PRO DNA of  
 CC the invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 DB 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCGTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCGTGATGC 19  
 XX  
 RESULT 1432  
 AAF72613  
 ID AAF72613 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF72613;  
 XX  
 DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO polypeptide gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 286.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO; dermatological; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiparkinsonian neurotrophic; neuroprotective; vulnery; cancer;  
 KW antiangiogenic; vasoprotective; antiasthmatic; antineumatic; cardiac;  
 KW antiarthritic; antinfertility; antidiabetic; antiviral; diabetes;  
 KW ophthalmological; gene therapy; skin disease; gastrointestinal disorder;  
 KW lechaemia; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200104311-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

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PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX
XX (GSTR ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aabkenazi AJ, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
XX P1 Rylavoff E, Rong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
XX P1 Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
XX P1 Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
XX P1 Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-081051/09.
XX
XX Sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides which are useful in the
XX treatment of skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous
XX cell carcinoma) and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's
XX disease).
XX
XX Example 42; Page 188; 393pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer which was used in the isolation of one
XX of sixty one nucleic acids encoding novel secreted and transmembrane PRO
XX polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating skin diseases
XX (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous cell carcinoma),
XX gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. enterocolitis), neurodegenerative
XX diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease), wound repair,
XX cardiovascular disorders (e.g. endometrial bleeding angiogenesis,
XX ischaemias such as coronary ischaemia, atherosclerosis), inflammatory
XX disorders (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis),
XX infertility, AIDS and diabetes and retinal disorders such as retinitis
XX pigmentosa. The PRO nucleic acids have applications in molecular
XX biology, including use as hybridization probes, and in chromosome and
XX gene mapping
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2099 CCTGCACCTGGCTGATGC 2116
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 CCTGCACCTTCTCATGTC 19
XX
XX RESULT 1433
XX AAD19802/c
XX ID AAD19802 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAD19802;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene amplifying GUS reverse PCR primer.
XX
XX Cestrum yellow leaf curling virus; CmYLCV; transcription; PCR primer;
XX transgenic plant; beta-glucuronidase; GUS; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200173087-A1.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP003408.

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XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00007427.
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000GB-00010486.
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101802.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272076P.
XX
XX (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
XX
XX Hohn T, Stavolone L, De Haan PT, Litgon HT, Kononova M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-616524/71.
XX
XX Novel DNA sequence obtained from genome of Cestrum yellow leaf curling
XX virus for conferring constitutive expression of an associated desired
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 21; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to Cestrum yellow leaf curling virus (CmYLCV) novel
XX DNA sequences which functions as transcription promoters of an associated
XX polynucleotide sequence. These CmYLCV DNA molecules confers constitutive
XX expression of associated polynucleotide sequences. The invention also
XX relates to recombinant DNA sequences containing promoter sequences which
XX are used for creating transgenic plants expressing DNA of interest at all
XX times and in most tissues and organs. The present DNA sequence is a PCR
XX primer which is used for amplifying beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter
XX gene. GUS reporter gene is used for the construction of plasmids for
XX transient expression
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1071 GGGGAGCTGGGGATCCCC 1088
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 19 GGGGATTTGGGGATCCCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1434
XX AAF60234
XX ID AAF60234 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF60234;
XX
XX 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ATM gene exon 62 forward primer.
XX
XX Human; ATM; ataxia telangiectasia; mutation detection;
XX single-stranded conformation polymorphism; SSCP; electrophoresis;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200107660-A1.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020011.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1999; 99US-00360416.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX Gatti RA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-168574/17.
XX
XX Detecting a mutation or polymorphism in human ataxia telangiectasia gene
XX or polyexonic eukaryotic gene, involves using mega-single stranded
XX conformation polymorphism analysis.

```

XX Claim 7; Page 55; 118pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present sequence is one of a number of primers used in a method for  
CC detecting a mutation or a polymorphism in the human ATM gene, which is  
CC associated with the disease ataxia telangiectasia, or a polyxonic  
CC eukaryotic gene of at least 4 kb. The method uses an improved version of  
CC single-stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) electrophoresis that  
CC allows electrophoresis of two or three amplified segments in a single  
CC lane. The method is useful for screening large, complex polyxonic  
CC eukaryotic genes such as the ATM gene for mutations and polymorphisms.  
CC The new mutations and polymorphisms in the ATM gene are useful for  
CC performing more accurate screening of human DNA samples for mutations,  
CC for distinguishing mutations from polymorphisms, and for improving the  
CC efficiency of automated screening methods. The mega-SSCP method provides  
CC a screening method of genes for multiple polymorphisms and mutations at  
CC once. The method is particularly suitable for large, polyxonic,  
CC eukaryotic genes, having mutations and polymorphisms at many points and  
CC not merely at one or a few hot spots. Note: the SEQ ID assigned to this  
CC sequence in the disclosure and claims of the the specification is one  
CC number lower than the number given in the sequence listing  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 5213 GTGATCTTGCGCTTGT 5230  
Db 2 GTGGTTCTTGCGCTTGT 19  
RESULT 1435  
ABA77141/C  
ID ABA77141 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABA77141;  
XX  
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
DE Rat TRDH-284 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:148.  
XX  
XX Rat; proliferative glomerular nephritis-associated gene; TRDH;  
KM stromal cell derived factor-2; prostacyclin-stimulation factor;  
KM TSC-22 like protein 2; kidney disease; diagnosis; kidney disorder;  
KM proliferative glomerular nephritis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Rattus norvegicus.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN W0200173022-A1.  
XX  
PD 04-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 29-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP002623.  
XX  
PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090137.  
XX  
PA (RYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
PI Takeuchi K, Sekine S, Kikuchi Y, Sakurada K;  
XX WPI; 2001-616500/71.  
XX  
XX  
XX New DNA having increased expression in kidney tissues affected by  
PT proliferative glomerular nephritis for diagnosis and treatment of kidney  
PT disease and promotion of repair of damaged kidney tissue.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Page 296; 314pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes polynucleotide sequences of rat origin  
CC which encode proteins having increased expression in kidney tissues

CC affected by proliferative glomerular nephritis. The proliferative  
CC glomerular nephritis-associated polynucleotide and protein sequence have  
CC nephrotoxic activity. The polynucleotides can be used in the diagnosis,  
CC treatment and prevention of kidney disease, especially of proliferative  
CC glomerular nephritis, and in the repair of tissues damaged by kidney  
CC disease. ABA77002 to ABA77154 and AAC68138 to AAC68147 represent  
CC sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 1794 TGAGCTCTGCTGCACTG 1811  
Db 19 TGAGATCGGCTGCACTG 2  
RESULT 1436  
AAC97472  
ID AAC97472 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC97472;  
XX  
DE 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO326 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:133.  
XX  
KM Human; angiogenesis-associated protein; PRO; endothelial cell growth;  
KM cardiac hypertrophy; cardiovascular disorder; endothelial disorder;  
KM angiotensin receptor; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; hypertension;  
KM myocardial infarction; diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM Crohn's disease; psoriasis; endometriosis; ulcer; wound healing; cancer;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; stroke; drug screening;  
KM gene therapy; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
OS W0200053753-A2.  
XX  
PN 14-SEP-2000.  
XX  
PD 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
XX  
PF 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.  
XX  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
XX  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
XX  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
XX  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
XX  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
XX  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
XX  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
XX  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
XX  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
XX  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
XX  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
XX  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
XX  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
XX  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KU, Kuo SS, Mark MR, Marsters SA;  
PI Pooni NF, Pletti RM, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-090793/10.  
XX  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid for producing a PRO polypeptide, analyzing  
PT genetic disorders and treating cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic  
PT disorders, such as atherosclerosis, wounds or cancer.

XX Example 28; Page 151; 293pp; English.

PS The invention relates to novel human angiogenesis-associated proteins

CC designated PRO proteins (AA853064-B53097), and to nucleic acids encoding

CC PRO proteins. The invention also relates to vectors and host cells

CC comprising a PRO nucleic acid, the recombinant production of a PRO

CC protein, PRO antibodies specific for a PRO protein, fusion proteins

CC comprising a PRO protein, agonists or antagonists of a PRO protein, and

CC compounds which inhibit the expression of a PRO gene. The invention

CC additionally encompasses methods of identifying modulators of PRO

CC expression or activity; diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or

CC angiogenic disorder, or a susceptibility to such a disorder by detecting

CC mutations in a PRO gene, or the expression level of a PRO gene within a

CC particular tissue; treating a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic

CC disorder via the administration of a PRO protein, PRO nucleic acid, or

CC PRO agonist or antagonist; a retroviral gene therapy vector comprising a

CC PRO nucleic acid; and methods of inhibiting or stimulating endothelial

CC cell growth, cardiac hypertrophy or PRO-induced angiogenesis via the

CC administration of a PRO protein, or an agonist or antagonist thereof. PRO

CC nucleic acids, PRO proteins, antibodies against PRO proteins, PRO

CC agonists and PRO antagonists may be used as therapeutic agents to treat

CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders, such as

CC atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension,

CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, Huntington's

CC disease, or stroke. PRO nucleic acids are additionally useful in the

CC recombinant production of PRO proteins, as hybridisation probes to screen

CC libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO proteins, to map

CC genes encoding PRO proteins, to analyse genetic disorders, and in gene

CC therapy. PRO nucleic acids can also be used to produce transgenic animals

CC useful for the development and screening of potential therapeutic agents.

CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of a

CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1437

ADD18811/c

ID ADD18811 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADD18811;

XX

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human gamma-delta-beta globin gene synthetic oligonucleotide #1.

XX

KW Human; gamma-globin; cytosolic; antianaemic; erythroid differentiation;

XX therapeutic; beta-thalassemia; neoplastic disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200168147-A2.

XX

PD 20-SEP-2001.

XX

PF 13-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP002804.

XX

PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000IT-TO000234.

XX

PA (UYFE-) UNIV FERRARA.

PA (ASVE-) ASSOC VENERA LOTTA ALTA TALASSEMIAS.

PA (ASIO-) ASSOC LOTTA ALTA TALASSEMIAS DI FERRARA.

PA (CHIE-) CHIESI FARM SPA.

XX Bianchi N, Fariotto G, Gambart R, Mischietti C;

XX WP1: 2001-607439/69.

XX

PT New oligonucleotides useful for inducing erythroid differentiation

PT comprises human gamma-globulin or gamma-globulin/delta-beta cluster

PT coding nucleic acid sequence.

XX

PS Claim 5; Page 17; 18pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to synthetic oligonucleotides which are capable of

CC inducing erythroid differentiation for the manufacture of a medicament

CC for the therapeutic treatment of beta-thalassemia and neoplastic

CC diseases. The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition

CC comprising at least a synthetic oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutical

CC acceptable carrier. Synthetic oligonucleotides comprises nucleic acid

CC sequences selected from the group consisting of human gamma-globulin gene

CC promoter or gamma-globulin/delta-beta cluster coding nucleic acid

CC sequence. The present DNA sequence is human gamma-delta-beta globin gene

CC synthetic oligonucleotide. This oligonucleotide is used for inducing

CC erythroid differentiation

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 5403 AAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 5420

Db 19 AAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 2

RESULT 1438

ABZ72176

ID ABZ72176 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ABZ72176;

XX

DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 148.

XX

KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiaesthetic; anorectic;

XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;

XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200178894-A2.

XX

PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX

PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.

XX

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX

PI Keith T;

XX

DR WP1: 2001-639428/73.

XX

XX

PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the

PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.

XX

PS Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome

CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins

CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases

CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the  
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders  
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions  
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing  
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patient's own production of Gene  
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the  
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and  
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid  
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of  
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in  
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify  
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216  
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression  
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic  
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.  
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be  
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for  
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present  
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the  
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene  
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand  
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),  
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)  
CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 4145 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCCC 4162  
|||  
Db 1 AAAGCCACAGCTTCTCCC 18

RESULT 1439  
ABA93848/c  
ID ABA93848 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABA93848;

DT 02-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GASCL reverse transcription PCR primer Wlf SEQ ID NO.6.

XX Human; GASCL; gene amplified in squamous cell carcinoma 1; cancer;  
KW Chromosome 9; chromosome 9p23-24; cell differentiation; gene therapy;  
KM cell proliferation; reverse transcription; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200196566-A1.

PD 20-DEC-2001.

PF 12-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004959.

PR 12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00174946.

PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

PI Inazawa J, Imoto I;

DR WPI; 2002-090209/12.

XX Gene GASCL amplified in squamous cell carcinoma and its expression  
PT product for diagnosis investigation and treatment of disorders involving  
XX cell proliferation such as cancer.

PS Example 1; Page 77; 82pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes human GASCL (gene amplified in squamous  
CC cell carcinoma 1). GASCL has been located to the p23-24 region of human  
CC chromosome 9. GASCL can be used in the diagnosis and investigation of  
CC diseases with which cell differentiation and proliferation are  
CC associated, such as cancer. It can also be used in gene therapy of these  
CC diseases, and screening substances for their ability to modify the  
CC expression of GASCL and for use as drugs. The present sequence represents  
CC a reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer for human GASCL, which is used in  
CC an example from the present invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 495 CAGACCCCTTACTGC 512  
|||  
Db 19 CAGACCCCTTACTGC 2

RESULT 1440  
ABA99605/c  
ID ABA99605 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABA99605;

DT 14-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Canine epididymis-specific CE12 PCR primer SEQ ID 26.

XX Canine; epididymis-specific protein; CE12; antifertility; primer;  
KW contraceptive; heparin binding; apolipoprotein A-I binding; PCR;  
KM sperm capacitance; male infertility; post-testicular; ss.

OS Canis sp.

PN WO200194387-A2.

PD 13-DEC-2001.

PF 08-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP006554.

PR 08-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01028376.

PA (IHF-) IHF INST HORMON & FORTPLANZUNGS.

PI Kirchhoff C, Iwell R;

DR WPI; 2002-179467/23.

XX New epididymis-specific protein, also related nucleic acid and  
PT antibodies, useful for diagnosis and treatment of male infertility and as  
PT reversible contraceptive.

PS Example 3; Page 62; 63pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel epididymis-specific human protein HE12  
CC which has antifertility and contraceptive activity. The products of the  
CC invention modulate heparin and apolipoprotein A-I binding in the  
CC epididymis and thus capacitance of sperm. The protein of the invention,  
CC also similar sequences from other animals, their derivatives and  
CC fragments, are useful for diagnosis of male infertility. Antibodies (Ab)  
CC directed against the protein and nucleic acid that encodes it, are useful  
CC for treatment of male infertility and as reversible contraceptives since  
CC they have a post-testicular site of action and do not interfere with  
CC hormone metabolism. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
CC amplification of the canine epididymis-specific polynucleotide described  
CC in the method of the invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;



Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 333 CTGGCTTTCTTACCACCT 350  
DB 19 CTGGCTTCTCTGCGACT 2

## RESULT 1441

ABL48732  
ID ABL48732 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABL48732;

DT 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 70.

KM Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;  
KM heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;  
KM autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342149-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

DR WPI; 2002-145114/19.

PT Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,  
comprises humanized anti-Fas antibody.

XX Example 14 (preparatory); Page 40; 154pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
CC caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the  
CC active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy  
CC chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian  
CC Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The  
CC agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is  
CC used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and  
CC others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer useful in the  
CC construction of anti-Fas antibodies of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3065 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 3082  
DB 1 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 18

## RESULT 1442

ABL48733/C  
ID ABL48733 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABL48733;

DT 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 71.

KM Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;

KM heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;  
KM autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342149-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

DR WPI; 2002-145114/19.

PT Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,  
comprises humanized anti-Fas antibody.

XX Example 14 (preparatory); Page 40; 154pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
CC caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the  
CC active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy  
CC chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian  
CC Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The  
CC agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is  
CC used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and  
CC others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer useful in the  
CC construction of anti-Fas antibodies of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3065 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 3082  
DB 19 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 2

## RESULT 1443

AAD30287/C  
ID AAD30287 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC AAD30287;

DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PKD1 gene mutation detecting nested PCR primer, 13R.

KM Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;  
KM acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200206529-A2.

XX 24-JAN-2002.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022035.

XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218261P.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283691P.

XX (UNIV ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Germino GG, Watnick TJ, Phakdeekitcharoen B;

XX WPI; 2002-179805/23.

PT	Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated
PT	disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes
PT	to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence.
XX	
PS	Claim 6; Page 101; 192pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the
CC	identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) gene
CC	mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region
CC	having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence and
CC	optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region having
CC	a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence and not to
CC	a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are useful for
CC	detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1 polynucleotide
CC	in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a PKD1-associated
CC	disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or
CC	acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1-associated disorder in
CC	a subject. They are useful for selectively amplifying a region of a PKD1
CC	gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful detecting the presence of a mutant
CC	PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, as a probe for an amplification
CC	reaction, in hybridisation or amplification assays of biological samples
CC	to detect abnormalities of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic
CC	animals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to detect mutation in
CC	human PKD1 gene
XX	
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Db	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
	3276 TAGTCCAGCCCCAGCCT 3293
	19 TTGTCCAGCCCCAGCCT 2
RESULT 1444	
ABX13462	
ID	ABX13462 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	ABX13462;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human NOV-associated reverse primer from primer-probe set Ag3206.
XX	
KW	NOVX; cytostatic; candiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cancer;
KW	hypotensive; cardiomyopathy; bronchial asthma; gene therapy; vaccine;
KW	human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200272757-A2.
XX	
PD	19-SEP-2002.
XX	
PF	08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006908.
XX	
PR	08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274101P.
PR	08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274194P.
PR	08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
PR	09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274322P.
PR	09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274849P.
PR	12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
PR	13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
PR	13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275579P.
PR	13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
PR	14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
PR	16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276776P.
PR	19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276994P.
PR	20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277239P.
PR	20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277321P.
PR	20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277327P.

CC	21-MAR-2001	2001US-0277791.P
CC	22-MAR-2001	2001US-0277833.P
PR	23-MAR-2001	2001US-0278152.P
PR	26-MAR-2001	2001US-0278894.P
PR	27-MAR-2001	2001US-0278999.P
PR	27-MAR-2001	2001US-0279036.P
PR	28-MAR-2001	2001US-0279344.P
PR	30-MAR-2001	2001US-0277338.P
PR	30-MAR-2001	2001US-0279959.P
PR	30-MAR-2001	2001US-0280233.P
PR	02-APR-2001	2001US-0280822.P
PR	02-APR-2001	2001US-0280822.P
PR	02-APR-2001	2001US-0280900.P
PR	04-APR-2001	2001US-0281194.P
PR	13-APR-2001	2001US-0283675.P
PR	30-APR-2001	2001US-0287424.P
PR	02-MAY-2001	2001US-0288066.P
PR	03-MAY-2001	2001US-0288342.P
PR	03-MAY-2001	2001US-0288528.P
PR	15-MAY-2001	2001US-0291190.P
PR	16-MAY-2001	2001US-0291099.P
PR	16-MAY-2001	2001US-0291240.P
PR	30-MAY-2001	2001US-0294485.P
PR	31-MAY-2001	2001US-0294489.P
PR	31-MAY-2001	2001US-0294493.P
PR	18-JUN-2001	2001US-0299027.P
PR	19-JUN-2001	2001US-0299303.P
PR	19-JUN-2001	2001US-0299310.P
PR	10-JUL-2001	2001US-0304354.P
PR	31-JUL-2001	2001US-0309198.P
PR	16-AUG-2001	2001US-0312903.P
PR	10-SEP-2001	2001US-0318462.P
PR	12-SEP-2001	2001US-0318700.P
PR	27-SEP-2001	2001US-0325430.P
PR	27-SEP-2001	2001US-0325681.P
PR	18-OCT-2001	2001US-0330380.P
PR	31-OCT-2001	2001US-0335301.P
PR	14-NOV-2001	2001US-0332172.P
PR	14-NOV-2001	2001US-0332716.P
PR	14-NOV-2001	2001US-0332722.P
PR	14-NOV-2001	2001US-0333184.P
PR	14-NOV-2001	2001US-0333272.P
PR	21-NOV-2001	2001US-0332942.P
PR	03-DEC-2001	2001US-0332094.P
PR	03-DEC-2001	2001US-0337426.P
PR	04-DEC-2001	2001US-0338092.P
PR	03-JAN-2002	2002US-0337185.P
PR	03-JAN-2002	2002US-0345705.P
PR	07-MAR-2002	2002US-00032900.
XX	(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.	
XX		
XX	Padigaru M., Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Li L,	
PI	Zorhausen BD, Gusev V, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R,	
PI	Batturajan M, Gangoli B, Verne CM, Guo X, Tchervet V,	
PI	Pennandes EK, Cattan S, Malyanar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y, Anderson D,	
PI	Spaderna SK, Catterton E, Burgess C, Leite M, Zhong H, Alsdbrook JP,	
PI	Lepley DM, Rieger DK,	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2002-723332/78.	
XX		
XX		
PT	NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for preventing or treating	
PT	a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity e.g.,	
PT	cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial	
PT	asthma.	
XX		
PS	Example C; Page 728; 1103pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This invention describes novel human NOVX polypeptides which have	
CC	cytotoxic, cardiant, antiatheriosclerotic, antiaesthetic and hypotensive	
CC	activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOVX proteins or	
CC	nucleic acid molecules or NOVX antibodies are useful for preventing or	
CC	treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity	
CC	e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial	

CC aethma. The products of the invention can be used for gene therapy or in  
CC a vaccine. ABX13460-ABX13462 and ABX97186-ABX97593 represent PCR primers  
CC and probes used in the amplification and isolation of the NOVX  
CC polynucleotides represented in ABX97008-ABX97185 which encode the  
CC polypeptides represented in ABU65041-ABU65218

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3285 CCCGAGCTTGAGAGACT 3302

Db 1 CCCGAGCTTGAGAGACT 18

RESULT 1445

ABL45990/c

XX ABL45990 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL45990;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 55.

XX Human, mouse; humanised anti-Fas antibody; Fas/Fas ligand;

XX light chain subunit; apoptosis; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;

XX autoimmune disease; allergy; atopic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342148-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093106.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090918.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2002-145113/19.

XX Drug containing humanized anti-Fas antibody, used for preventing and

XX treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, and atopy.

XX Example 14 (Preparatory); Page 32; 194pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases

XX caused by abnormality in Fas/Fas ligand system containing as the active

XX component an antibody having as the light chain subunit a polypeptide

XX containing residues 1-218 of one of 3, 239 residue amino acid sequences,

XX or residues 1-451 of one of 3, 470 residue amino acid sequences, all

XX fully defined in the specification and having an activity of combining

XX specifically with mammalian Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in

XX a cell expressing Fas. The agent has immunosuppressive and antiallergic

XX activity and is used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases,

XX allergy, atopy and others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer,

XX useful to the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3065 GCGTCAGCTGAGAGACT 3082

Db 19 GCGTCAGCTGAGAGACT 2

RESULT 1446

ABL45989

XX ABL45989 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL45989;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 46.

XX Human, mouse; humanised anti-Fas antibody; Fas/Fas ligand;

XX light chain subunit; apoptosis; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;

XX autoimmune disease; allergy; atopic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001342148-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093106.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090918.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2002-145113/19.

XX Drug containing humanized anti-Fas antibody, used for preventing and

XX treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, and atopy.

XX Example 14 (Preparatory); Page 31; 194pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases

XX caused by abnormality in Fas/Fas ligand system containing as the active

XX component an antibody having as the light chain subunit a polypeptide

XX containing residues 1-218 of one of 3, 239 residue amino acid sequences,

XX or residues 1-451 of one of 3, 470 residue amino acid sequences, all

XX fully defined in the specification and having an activity of combining

XX specifically with mammalian Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in

XX a cell expressing Fas. The agent has immunosuppressive and antiallergic

XX activity and is used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases,

XX allergy, atopy and others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer,

XX useful to the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3065 GCGTCAGCTGAGAGACT 3082

Db 1 GCGTCAGCTGAGAGACT 18

RESULT 1447

ABQ80148

XX ABQ80148 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABQ80148;

XX 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Right primer DEM0178B amplifies IL4R amplicon of 163 bp.

XX Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele; PCR;

XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease; amplify;

XX T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; primer;

XX multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;

XX systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;

XX Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
PN W02003010335-A2.  
XX  
XX  
PD 06-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.  
XX  
PA (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMAH.  
PI (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
XX  
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-248086/24.  
XX  
XX  
XX Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting  
PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated  
PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 35; 79pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in AB080141-52 represent primers which were used to  
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor  
CC (IL4R). These primer sequences were used in the method of the invention  
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method  
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes  
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic  
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates  
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or  
CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in  
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an  
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for  
CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition  
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus  
CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic  
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's  
CC thyroiditis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3965 CAGGGCCTCTGCTGGACA 3982  
Db 2 CTGGGCTCTGCTGGTCA 19  
RESULT 1448  
ACA60236  
ID ACA60236 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACA60236;  
XX  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO328 PCR primer #1.  
DE Human, se; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;  
XX Human gene therapy; chromosome identification; chromosome marker; primer.  
KM  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003003530-A1.  
PN  
XX 02-JAN-2003.  
PD  
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904011.  
PF

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-006428P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653530.

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Deeneyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvarova E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich IV,  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TX, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 DR WPI, 2003-329602/31.

XX New transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the  
 PT polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in chromosome identification, as  
 PT chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.

XX Example 42, Page 117; 484pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid with at least 80%  
 CC nucleic acid sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence encoding one of  
 CC 61 secreted/transmembrane polypeptides, or PRO polypeptides or encoding a  
 CC PRO protein extracellular domain. Also included are a vector comprising  
 CC the PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector, producing a PRO  
 CC polypeptide (by culturing the host cell for the expression of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide, and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture),  
 CC an isolated PRO polypeptide (having at least 80% sequence identity to:  
 CC a) an amino acid sequence selected from the 61 PRO proteins; (b) an amino  
 CC acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule deposited with an ATCC  
 CC number (detailed in the specification); or (c) an extracellular domain of  
 CC a PRO polypeptide or to a PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a chimeric molecule comprising a PRO polypeptide of fused to a  
 CC heterologous amino acid sequence, an anti-PRO antibody, detecting a  
 CC PRO245 or PRO1868 in a sample suspected of containing the polypeptide,  
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245 or PRO1868 and  
 CC modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO245  
 CC or PRO1868. Nucleic acids which encode PRO can be used to generate either  
 CC transgenic animals or knock-out animals which may be used in the  
 CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic  
 CC acids may also be used in gene therapy, in chromosome identification, as  
 CC chromosome markers, or in generating probes. The PRO polypeptides are  
 CC useful as molecular markers for protein electrophoresis, and the isolated  
 CC nucleic acids may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers. The  
 CC PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids may also be used in tissue typing.  
 CC Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, and in  
 CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural  
 CC sources. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA  
 CC encoding a PRO protein

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query March 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 2099 CCTGCACTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCTCATGC 19

XX RESULT 1449

XX ACD07636

XX ID ACD07636 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACD07636;

XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein PCR primer #119.  
 XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; pharmaceutical;  
 XX diagnostic; biosensor; bioindicator; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; inflammation; nephritis; wound healing;  
 KW nerve repair; collateral blood vessel formation; cancer;  
 KW colorectal cancer; haemorrhage; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes;  
 KW cirrhosis; fibrosis; restenosis; dermal fibrotic condition; keloid;  
 KW scarring; leukaemia; stroke; hypertension; heart attack; atherosclerosis;  
 KW infertility; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002197671-A1.

XX 26-DEC-2002.

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907824.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063487P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-006310P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-006312P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066164P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnayers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Flvleroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Gadowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-370793/35.  
 XX  
 PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or  
 PT PRO335), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. Alzheimer's disease,  
 PT cancers, hemorrhage, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis, ischemia  
 PT or strokes.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; Page 109; 482pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising  
 CC the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American  
 CC Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258), or a sequence  
 CC with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising  
 CC any of 61 sequences having 164-1119 amino acids fully defined in the  
 CC specification. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as  
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. These are  
 CC particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, inflammations, nephritis, wound healing, nerve  
 CC repair, collateral blood vessel formation, cancers (e.g. colorectal  
 CC cancer), haemorrhage (or reduce risk for haemorrhage), rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis of the liver, fibrosis of the lungs,  
 CC stenosis, dermal fibrotic conditions (e.g. keloids or scarring),  
 CC ischaemia, strokes, hypertension, heart attacks, atherosclerosis, or  
 CC infertility in mammals (e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep,  
 CC pigs, goats, or rabbits). The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for  
 CC therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and diagnostic determination  
 CC of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO  
 CC genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of  
 CC human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene  
 CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. This sequence  
 CC represents a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide  
 CC associated primer  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTGCTGATGC 2116  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CCTGCAGTTGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1450  
 ACD20499  
 ID ACD20499 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD20499;  
 XX  
 DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVX DNA PCR primer #48.  
 XX  
 KW Human; NOVX; inflammatory disorder; demyelination disease; stroke;  
 KW renal disorder; infection; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; acne;  
 KW hypertension; pancreatitis; Von Hippel-Lindau; endometriosis; fertility;  
 KW scleroderma; cirrhosis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
 KW haemophilia; autoimmune disease; allergy; AIDS;  
 KW graft versus host disease; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; pain;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; obesity; diabetes;  
 KW hair growth; hair loss; asthma; schizophrenia; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; antidiabetic; anorectic; metabolic;  
 KW neurotic; neuroprotective; cytostatic; antibacterial; virucide;  
 KW protozoicide; antiarteriosclerotic; hypotensive; cerebroprotective;  
 KW antileptomatous; gynaecological; antileptomatous; dermatological;  
 KW hepatotropic; haemostatic; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;  
 KW antineutrotic; anticonvulsant; antiseborrhoeic; antiaesthetic;  
 KW neuroleptic; anti-HIV; analgesic; nephrotoxic; antipsoriatic; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200298917-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 12-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 12-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US022049.  
 XX  
 PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268221P.  
 PR 13-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268496P.  
 PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268646P.  
 PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268655P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269136P.  
 PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269310P.  
 PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269530P.  
 PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276405P.  
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276399P.  
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276703P.  
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278199P.  
 PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279374P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280388P.  
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280899P.  
 PR 08-APR-2001; 2001US-0310797P.  
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312844P.  
 PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322294P.  
 PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322295P.  
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330293P.  
 PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335104P.  
 PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335109P.  
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332127P.  
 PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331772P.  
 XX  
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Guo X, Fernandes E, Li L, Kekuda R, Liu Y, Leite M, Spytek KA;  
 PI Ji W, Casman SJ, Boldog FL, Patuvarajan M, Vernet CAM, Ballinger RA;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Tchernov VT, Blalock AD, Gusev VY, Rastelli L;  
 PI Mezes PD, Ellerman K, Heyes M, Hermann JU, Shinkets RA, Iolme N;  
 PI Pena CE, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Gorman L;  
 XX



PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI, 2003-147434/14.  
XX  
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or  
PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac  
PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's  
PT disease.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 107; 473pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80%  
CC amino acid sequence identity to: (a) any one of 61 fully defined amino  
CC acid sequences given in the specification (appearing as ABUS4347-  
CC ABUS4407); (b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence  
CC deposited under American Type Culture Collection (accession numbers  
CC listed in the specification); (c) any one of the PRO sequences which  
CC lacks its associated signal peptide; (d) an extracellular domain of the  
CC PRO polypeptide with its associated signal peptide; or (e) an  
CC extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide which lacks its associated  
CC signal peptide. Also include are the nucleic acids encoding the PRO  
CC polypeptides, vectors, host cells and anti-PRO antibodies. The PRO  
CC polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful in diagnosing or treating  
CC enterocolitis, gastrointestinal ulceration, skin diseases associated with  
CC abnormal keratinocyte differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial  
CC cancers such as squamous cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's  
CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g.  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure,  
CC atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature  
CC aging, AIDS, cancer, diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The  
CC polypeptides are also useful for wound repair and associated therapies  
CC concerned with re-growth of tissue. The nucleotide sequences may be used  
CC as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating  
CC antisense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acids are also useful in preparing PRO  
CC polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or molecules involved  
CC in binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or knockout animals,  
CC which in turn are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome identification, and  
CC tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are also  
CC useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein  
CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The present sequence is a  
CC PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 2116  
DB 2 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 19  
RESULT 1452  
ACH07016  
ID ACH07016 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACH07016;  
AC  
XX  
DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO328 forward primer.

XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; tumour;  
KW hysterectomy; angiogenesis; coronary ischaemic condition; skin disease;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; acute mucosal lesion; neuropathy; ALS;  
KW chronic mucosal lesion; abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;  
KW uncontrolled cell growth; cancer; blood coagulation cascade; thrombosis;  
KW haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; wound healing; asthma;  
KW tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing;  
XX  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003044839-A1.  
XX  
XX 06-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902903.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065936P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.



PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104089P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113326P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Batstein D, Deanoys L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunes D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-492258/46.  
 XX  
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in  
 PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; Page 112; 478pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide. PRO317 is useful in  
 CC diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynecological  
 CC diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. PRO317 may  
 CC also be useful as an agent that affects angiogenesis and PRO317 is useful  
 CC in anti-tumour indications or in treating coronary ischaemic conditions.  
 CC PRO211 and PRO217 polypeptides are useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with the preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal  
 CC mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases  
 CC associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis).  
 CC PRO187 polypeptide is useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies  
 CC and disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer. PRO219  
 CC polypeptide plays a regulatory role in the blood coagulation cascade.  
 CC PRO246 polypeptides which serves as tumour specific antigens may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs. PRO369  
 CC polypeptide is useful as an antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for  
 CC haemorrhage as compared with heparin. PRO317 polypeptide is useful in  
 CC treating endometrial bleeding angiogenesis. PRO287 polypeptides and  
 CC portion have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair.

CC PRO234 polypeptides are useful for treating asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The polypeptide and its nucleic acid  
 CC are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC present sequence represents a human secreted/transmembrane PRO  
 CC polypeptide PCR primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 . Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCTTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCTTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1453  
 ABX75029  
 ID ABX75029 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX75029;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #86.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;  
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;  
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200283077-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PP 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.  
 XX  
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.  
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX  
 PA (SCHER ) SCHERING CORP.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;  
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or  
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,  
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,  
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses  
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or  
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.  
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,  
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.  
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory

CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying  
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The  
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the  
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,  
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The  
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the  
CC scope of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4145 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCC 4162  
Db 1 AAAGCCACAGCTTCTCC 18  
RESULT 1454  
ABX96253  
ID ABX96253 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX96253;  
XX  
DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #51, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;  
KW diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; therapeutic; hyperplasia;  
KW endometriosis; cancer; tumour; ischaemia; coronary arterial disease;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; renal failure; inflammatory response; asthma;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy;  
KW cytotoxic; gynecological; cardiac; nephrotropic; hepatotropic;  
KW antiinflammatory.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002160374-A1.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905291.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062815P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065939P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
XX Fliavaroit E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-288105/28.  
DR  
XX  
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides (e.g. PRO533 or PRO245)  
PT and genes encoding them, useful for detecting or treating e.g.  
PT hyperplasia, endometriosis, cancers, ischemia, coronary arterial disease  
PT or inflammations.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 112; 477pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating

CC at least one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are also useful as pharmaceutical, diagnostic,  
 CC biosensors or bioreactors, for detecting or treating e.g. hyperplasia,  
 CC endometriosis, cancers (e.g. those involving solid tumours), ischemia,  
 CC coronary arterial disease, polycystic kidney disease, chronic or acute  
 CC renal failure, or inflammatory responses (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, psoriasis or multiple sclerosis) in mammals. The PRO genes may  
 CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective  
 CC gene. The sequences presented in ABX96017-ABX96378 are the genes  
 CC encoding, the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO  
 CC polynucleotides of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1455

ACA05574

ID ACA05574 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ACA05574;

DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted protein PRO328 forward primer.

XX Human, gene therapy; mucosal lesion; ulcer; enterocolitis; skin disease;

XX psoriasis; cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; nerve cell disease;

XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Usher syndrome; angiodysplasia;

XX atrophila areata; inflammatory disease; asthma; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX lechaemia; 88; primer; PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003023054-A1.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

PD 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906742.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063337P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063339P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-331485/31.  
XX  
XX Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245  
PT or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating  
PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 115; 481pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO  
CC polypeptides (secreted and transmembrane). The polynucleotide is useful  
CC in molecular biology, including uses as hybridisation probes, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in  
CC gene therapy. The polynucleotide may also be used in preparing PRO  
CC polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either  
CC transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the  
CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO  
CC polypeptide or the antibody is used in preparing a medicament for  
CC treating a condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as  
CC mucosal lesions e.g. ulcers and enterocolitis, skin disease e.g.  
CC psoriasis, cancer e.g. lung cancer and colon cancer, nerve cell disease  
CC e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, Usher syndrome,  
CC atrophica areata, angiogenesis, inflammatory disease e.g asthma and  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, ischaemia, and in various diagnostic assays. The  
CC present sequence represents an PCR primer used in isolating a PRO  
CC polypeptide  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2;  
  
Qy 2099 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
|||||  
ACD20241  
RESULT 1456  
ID ACD20241 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD20241;  
AC  
XX 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO328 forward primer.  
DE  
XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; gene therapy; tumour; tissue typing; obesity;  
KM diabetes; hypoinulinaemia; hyperinulinaemia; vascular permeability;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; immune response; regeneration; cartilage;  
KM auditory hair cell; hearing loss; bone disorder; sports injury;  
arthritis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX US2003036060-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904859.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 97US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 97US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 97US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 97US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 97US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 97US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 97US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 97US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 97US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 97US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 97US-0145698P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 97US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Boeswein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ;  
PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-417923/39.  
XX  
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
PS  
XX Example 42; Page 110; 469pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated, secreted and transmembrane  
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide. The polypeptide is useful for  
CC identifying agonists or antagonists of the polypeptide, for preparing  
CC variants of the polypeptide, as molecular weight markers for protein  
CC electrophoresis purpose and the nucleic acid is useful for recombinantly  
CC expressing those markers. The polypeptide is also useful as therapeutic  
CC agent. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules  
CC involved in binding interaction. The nucleic acid is useful as  
CC hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of  
CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptide, for  
CC generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which in turn are  
CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful  
CC reagents, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the gene which  
CC encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic  
CC disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome identification, as chromosome  
CC marker, and for generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR),  
CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. PRO antibody  
CC is useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in  
CC specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO  
CC from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The polypeptide or its  
CC antibody is useful for the preparation of medicament for treating  
CC conditions which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO  
CC antibody e.g. tumour. The polypeptide and the nucleic acid is useful for  
CC tissue typing. The polypeptide is useful for treating obesity, diabetes  
CC or hypo- or hyper-insulinaemia and cardiac insufficiency disorders, for  
CC inhibiting tumour growth, enhances vascular permeability and immune  
CC response, for inducing regeneration of auditory hair cells and for  
CC treating hearing loss in mammals and for treating bone and/or cartilage  
CC disorders such as sports injuries and arthritis. The present sequence  
CC represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCGCTATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACCTGCTATGC 19  
RESULT 1457  
ACAS5044  
ID ACAS5044 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACAS5044;  
XX  
DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX  
DE Novel secreted and transmembrane protein associated primer #133.  
XX  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; psoriasis;  
XX keratoconjunctivitis; gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease;  
XX keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX squamous cell carcinoma; Parkinson's disease; inflammatory disease;  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma;  
XX multiple sclerosis; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;  
XX infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
XX diabetic complication; wound repair; tissue re-growth; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003017463-A1.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00903640.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062155P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063551P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aahkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Flivaaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerlitsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart JA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-341586/32.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or  
 PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac  
 PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's  
 PT disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; Page 106; 473pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides  
 CC (secreted and transmembrane). The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are  
 CC useful in diagnosing or treating enterocolitis, gastrointestinal  
 CC ulceration, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial cancers such as squamous  
 CC cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic  
 CC lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac  
 CC injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer,  
 CC diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The polypeptides are  
 CC also useful for wound repair and associated therapies concerned with re-  
 CC growth of tissue. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are  
 CC also useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein  
 CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a  
 CC novel human PRO polypeptide associated primer

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CTTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CTTGCACTTGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1458  
 ABZ69566/c  
 ID ABZ69566 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ69566;  
 XX  
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Epididymal cell line related PCR primer #16.  
 XX  
 KW Immortalized cell line; epididymal; male fertility; infertility;  
 KW contraceptive; epididymis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN DE10129863-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029863.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029863.  
 XX  
 PA (IHFF-) IHF INST HORMON & FORTPFLANZUNGS.  
 XX  
 PI Ivell R, Kaeppler-Hanno K, Kirchhoff C, Teljmann R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-356167/34.  
 XX  
 PT Immortalized epididymal cell lines, useful e.g. for identifying agents  
 PT that modify male fertility and for assessing promoter activity.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 22pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an immortalized cell line of epididymal  
 CC origin produced by immortalizing primary cultures of mammalian epididymal  
 CC cells. The cells are useful for identifying agents that increase or  
 CC reduce male fertility (potentially useful for treating infertility or as  
 CC a contraceptive) and to assess their cytotoxicity, analysing the  
 CC function of the epididymis and assessing activity of a promoter (by  
 CC expressing a gene controlled by it in the cells. They can also be used in  
 CC co-cultures with sperm, in serum-free medium, for maturation of the  
 CC sperm. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the exemplification  
 CC of the invention  
 CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 333 CTTGCTTTTCTTACACT 350  
 19 CTTGCTTTTCTTACACT 2  
 RESULT 1459  
 ACD19879  
 ID ACD19879 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD19879;

XX 22-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO328 forward primer.  
 DE Human; 8a; PCR; primer; gene therapy; apoptosis; bleeding; tumour; ALS;  
 KW synaerological disease; hysterectomy; angiogenesis; skin disease; cancer;  
 KW coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; asthma;  
 KW mucosal lesion repair; keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;  
 KW neuropathy; blood coagulation cascade disorder; thrombosis; haemorrhage;  
 KW neurodegenerative disease; endometrial bleeding; wound healing;  
 KW tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003027143-A1.  
 XX 06-FEB-2003.  
 PD 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906838.  
 PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066164P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0080826P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100252P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003655.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Baton DJ, Ferrara N;  
 PI Flivaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerliten ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-417249/39.  
 DR Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 XX encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in  
 PT synaerological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.  
 PS Example 42; Page 106; 467pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO  
 CC polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides are useful for modulating biological  
 CC activity of a cell, in diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved  
 CC in synaerological diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for  
 CC hysterectomy, for treating angiogenesis, tumour, coronary ischaemic  
 CC condition, disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of  
 CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies, disease  
 CC related to uncontrolled cell growth (e.g. cancer), blood coagulation  
 CC cascade disorders, neurodegenerative disease, thrombosis, haemorrhage,  
 CC endometrial bleeding, wound healing, tissue repair, asthma, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis. Nucleic acid encoding PRO polypeptides are  
 CC useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes and in  
 CC the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides,

CC for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals. The PRO  
CC polypeptides and their nucleic acids are useful for tissue typing. PRO  
CC antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of  
CC sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for  
CC PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and  
CC for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. The present sequence represents a human secreted and  
CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1460  
ADB29491  
ID ADB29491 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADB29491;  
AC  
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antithrombotic agents; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003092002-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902615.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063353P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064609P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005044P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00015264P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00023328P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350P.  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PA  
XX Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Flviroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltisen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
PI Mether UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;



PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI, 2003-765473/72.  
 XX  
 XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal  
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; Page 104; 469pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP, 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #3, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 DE Human; PCR; primer; 59; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 XX gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW cyostatic; viricide; anticoagulant.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003039971-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 27-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906646.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059142P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063122P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff R, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-503392/47.

PT New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful for treating skin,  
 PT neurodegenerative diseases, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and  
 PT multiple sclerosis.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471pp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.

CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 CTTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CTTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1462  
 ACID67026  
 ID ACD67026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX ACID67026;  
 AC ACD67026;  
 XX 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO328 PCR primer #1.  
 XX Human; ss; PRO; secreted and transmembrane protein; inflammation;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; atherosclerosis;  
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; malignancy; cancer; stroke;  
 KW heart attack; hypertension; gastrointestinal ulceration;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; cholesterol uptake;  
 KW wound healing; tissue repair; gene therapy.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003045693-A1.  
 PN 06-MAR-2003.  
 PD 06-MAR-2003.  
 XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903749.  
 PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR	7-SEP-1997	97US-0059144P
PR	18-SEP-1997	97US-0059263P
PR	18-SEP-1997	97US-0059266P
PR	15-OCT-1997	97US-0062125P
PR	17-OCT-1997	97US-0062285P
PR	17-OCT-1997	97US-0062287P
PR	21-OCT-1997	97US-0063486P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0062814P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0062816P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063045P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063120P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063121P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063127P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063128P
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-0063328P
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-0063377P
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-0063378P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063350P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063554P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063435P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063704P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063732P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063734P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063735P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063738P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0064215P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0063870P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0064103P
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-0064248P
PR	07-NOV-1997	97US-0064809P
PR	12-NOV-1997	97US-0065186P
PR	17-NOV-1997	97US-0065846P
PR	18-NOV-1997	97US-0065693P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066120P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066334P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066453P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066466P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066511P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066772P
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-0066840P
PR	12-DEC-1998	97US-0069425P
PR	04-JUN-1998	97US-0088026P
PR	10-SEP-1998	97US-0099803P
PR	10-SEP-1998	97US-00918824
PR	14-SEP-1998	97US-0100262P
PR	14-SEP-1998	97US-01019717
PR	16-SEP-1998	97US-01091930
PR	17-SEP-1998	97US-0100858P
PR	17-SEP-1998	97US-0109437P
PR	13-OCT-1998	97US-0104080P
PR	20-NOV-1998	97US-0109304P
PR	01-DEC-1998	97US-00925108
PR	22-DEC-1998	97US-0113296P
PR	07-JUL-1999	97US-0143048P
PR	26-JUL-1999	97US-0145698P
PR	28-JUL-1999	97US-0146222P
PR	08-SEP-1999	97US-005020594
PR	13-SEP-1999	97US-005020944
PR	15-SEP-1999	97US-005021090
PR	15-SEP-1999	97US-005021547
PR	05-OCT-1999	97US-005023069
PR	29-NOV-1999	97US-005028114
PR	30-NOV-1999	97US-005028313
PR	01-DEC-1999	97US-005028301
PR	02-DEC-1999	97US-005028564
PR	02-DEC-1999	97US-005028655
PR	16-DEC-1999	97US-005030095
PR	20-DEC-1999	97US-005030911
PR	20-DEC-1999	97US-005030999

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000OMO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000OMO-US0003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000OMO-US0004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000OMO-US0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000OMO-US0005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000OMO-US0007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000OMO-US0008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000OMO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000OMO-US015254.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000OMO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000OMO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000OUS-U0665350.

XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guiray AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan Y, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-S12316/48.  
XX

PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or  
PT PRO186), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,  
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, AIDS or multiple sclerosis in  
PT mammals.  
XX  
PS Example 42; Page 109; 476pp; English.  
XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a  
CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of  
CC 61 PRO (secreted and transmembrane protein) polypeptides appearing as  
CC AB032756-AB032816; or (b) any of 61 nucleotide sequences having 50-4053bp  
CC fully defined in the specification; or the full length coding sequence of  
CC any these 61 nucleotide sequences. Also included are the isolated PRO  
CC polypeptide (lacking its associated signal peptide or an extracellular  
CC domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector (used to produce the PRO polypeptide), a chimeric  
CC molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino  
CC acid sequence, an anti-PRO antibody, detecting PRO245 or PRO186  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing any of these PRO  
CC polypeptides, linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245  
CC or PRO186 polypeptide and modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC a cell expressing the PRO245 or PRO186 polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides  
CC or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors  
CC or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for diagnosing or treating  
CC e.g. inflammations, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC atherosclerosis, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, malignancy  
CC (e.g. cancers), strokes, heart attacks, hypertension, gastrointestinal  
CC ulcerations, Parkinson's diseases, Alzheimer's disease, or AIDS in  
CC mammals. These are also useful for modulating cholesterol uptake in the  
CC body, and in wound healing or tissue repair. The PRO polypeptides are  
CC useful in drug screening. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as  
CC molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes  
CC are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of human  
CC cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene  
CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The present  
CC sequence is an oligonucleotide (PCR primer or probe) used in the  
CC isolation of a PRO cDNA  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

Gy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
DB |||||  
2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1463  
ACD83187  
ID ACD83187 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD83187;  
XX  
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO PCR primer #134.  
XX  
KW Human: PRO; primer; seq; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
KW abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; mucosal lesion;  
KW coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa; skin disease; ALS;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease; asthma;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; cancer;  
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; uncontrolled cell growth; PCR.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003044793-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903786.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-006670P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066722P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US015177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini ID;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-492256/46.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT encoding them, useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in  
PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 108; 475pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and  
XX transmembrane polypeptides) and the PRO polynucleotides encoding them.  
XX The PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in diagnosing or  
XX treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynaecological diseases e.g. to  
XX avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. They can also be used in  
XX treating coronary ischaemic conditions, disorders associated with the  
XX preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of  
XX acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal  
XX keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease,  
XX Alzheimer's disease, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and diseases related to  
XX uncontrolled cell growth, such as cancer. This sequence represents a PCR  
XX primer used to isolate a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTATGC 19  
RESULT 1464  
ADA16322  
ID ADA16322 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ADA16322;  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE Human; PCR; primer; 88; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antichratic; anorectic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US2003049621-A1.  
XX PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904119.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109310P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001402P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0002071P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002332P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.  
(GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanovs L, Baton D, Ferrara N;  
XX Piliavoff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunes D;  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-521801/49.  
PR New genes encoding for secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides,  
PR useful for treating e.g. cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds,  
PR cancers, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia, hypotinsulinaemia, or

PT arthritis.  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTGCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTGCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1465  
ADA42467  
ID ADA42467 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADA42467;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KM gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KM keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
KM

KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antichromobiotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003054401-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903520.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 08-DEC-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

## (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TB, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI; 2003-755054/71.

PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,  
 PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological  
 PT diseases.

PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 479pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney

CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1466  
 ACD23365  
 ID ACD23365 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ACD23365;  
 XX DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DB Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
 XX KW Human; PRO; primer; seq; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; viral infection; AIDS;  
 KW Uhler's syndrome; haemorrhage; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;  
 KW gastrointestinal ulceration; congenital microvillus atrophy; psoriasis;  
 KW skin disease; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; ischaemic condition;  
 KW asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; stroke; PCR;  
 KW diabetic complication.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003064367-A1.  
 PN 03-APR-2003.  
 PD 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00904485.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 XX PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-567176/53.  
DR  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for  
PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 109; 477bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides  
CC encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are used for treating  
CC diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells such as Parkinson's  
CC disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and  
CC neuropathies, diseases related to uncontrolled cell growth such as  
CC cancer, viral infections, Ueber's syndrome, haemorrhage, enterocolitis,  
CC Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, congenital  
CC microvillus atrophy, skin diseases such as psoriasis and epithelial  
CC cancers, endometrial bleeding, angiogenesis, ischaemic conditions,  
CC asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory diseases,  
CC atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature  
CC aging, AIDS, stroke and diabetic complications. The polynucleotides are  
CC also useful in chromosome and gene mapping. This sequence represents a  
CC PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the  
CC invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 2099 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 19  
ADAL6746  
ID ADAL6746 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ADAL6746;  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003039969-A1.  
PN



XX 27-FEB-2003.  
 PD 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904786.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0052663P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0052666P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0103040P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0103040P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653550.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Pliavoff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-503391/47.  
 DR New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO187, which is a  
 XX member of the epidermal growth factor-8 (EGF-8) family of proteins,  
 PT useful for treating cancer.  
 PR  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal Keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins

CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
|||||  
|

RESULT 1468  
ADA13175  
ID ADA13175 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADA13175;  
XX  
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neuroprotective;  
KW cytoskeletal; virucide; anticoagulant.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003049622-A1.  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904956.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066710P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098030P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0101882P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028566.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030919.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.



PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0018824P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-019133P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101937P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000500P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000581P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IU;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-755103/71.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal ulceration,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Usher syndrome.  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 468bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte

CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antitumour agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1470  
 ADA17390  
 ID ADA17390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA17390;  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 5S; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 XX gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 XX keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 XX Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 XX cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 XX antitumour agent; haemorrhage; endothelial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 XX kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 XX immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
 XX cytoskeletal; virulence; anticoagulant.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003017498-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JAN-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908093.  
 PF  
 XX

PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591133
PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591117
PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591119
PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591121
PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591122
PR	17-SEP-1997	97US-00591846
PR	16-SEP-1997	97US-00592633
PR	16-SEP-1997	97US-00592666
PR	15-OCT-1997	97US-00621255
PR	17-OCT-1997	97US-00622855
PR	17-OCT-1997	97US-00622875
PR	21-OCT-1997	97US-00634866
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00634866
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00628146
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00630455
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631205
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631215
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631275
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631285
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-00633375
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-00633395
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635505
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635645
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00634355
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637045
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637125
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637345
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637355
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637385
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00642155
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-00638705
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-00641035
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-00642485
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-00648095
PR	12-NOV-1997	97US-00651865
PR	17-NOV-1997	97US-00658465
PR	18-NOV-1997	97US-00656535
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-00661205
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00663635
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00664535
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00664665
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00665115
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00667705
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00677125
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-00684805
PR	12-DEC-1997	97US-00694255
PR	04-JUN-1998	98US-00088065
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-00098035
PR	10-SEP-1998	98MO-US018824
PR	14-SEP-1998	98MO-US010262
PR	14-SEP-1998	98MO-US019177
PR	16-SEP-1998	98MO-US019330
PR	16-SEP-1998	98US-01006585
PR	17-SEP-1998	98MO-US019437
PR	13-OCT-1998	98US-01040805
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-01093045
PR	01-DEC-1998	98MO-US025108
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-01132865
PR	27-JUL-1999	99US-01430485
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-01456585
PR	28-JUL-1999	99US-01462225
PR	13-SEP-1999	99MO-US020594
PR	13-SEP-1999	99MO-US020594
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-US021090
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-US021547
PR	05-OCT-1999	99MO-US023085
PR	20-NOV-1999	99MO-US028214
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-US028313

01-DEC-1999; 99NC-US028301.  
ER 02-DEC-1999; 99NC-US028565.  
ER 02-DEC-1999; 99NC-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99NC-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99NC-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99NC-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000NC-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000NC-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000NC-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000NC-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000NC-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000NC-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000NC-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000NC-US010442.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000NC-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000NC-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000NC-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000NC-US065350.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filasoff R, Fong S, Gao W, Gesser H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Gowarikar PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-531434/50.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or  
PT PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in  
PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 266; 475bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
CC screening, to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical



XX WPI; 2003-755052/71.  
XX  
PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide, useful for  
PT tissue typing, treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, birth  
PT defects, cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 464bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX  
DE Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
XX  
KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
KW leukocyte homing; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW mucosal lesion; enterocolitis Zollinger Ellison syndrome; asthma; PCR;  
KW antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003064923-A1.  
XX  
PD 03-Apr-2003.  
XX  
PF 13-Jul-2001; 2001US-00905348.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99MO-US0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PA  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-567190/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 105; 471pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and  
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the polypeptides, where the  
CC bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody. The bioactive  
CC material causes the death of the cell. The polypeptides or antibodies  
CC specific to the polypeptides are useful for modulating at least one  
CC biological activity of a cell expressing the polypeptides. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for treating disorders associated with leukocyte  
CC homing such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple  
CC sclerosis, repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions such as  
CC enterocolitis and Zollinger Ellison syndrome and for identifying agonists  
CC or antagonists of the polypeptides. The polynucleotides are useful as  
CC hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of  
CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides and for  
CC generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern analysis,  
CC Southern analysis and Western analysis. This sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCGTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCGTGATGC 19  
  
RESULT 1473  
ADB77812  
ID ADB77812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB77812;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
XX gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
XX keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
XX Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
XX cell growth; cancer; tumor; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
XX antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
XX kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
XX immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
XX cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003077654-A1.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902759.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.



PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
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 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
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 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanoys L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits ID,  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 DR WPI; 2003-765399/72.  
 XX New isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for treating  
 PT diseases, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
 PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
 XX Example 42; Page 102; 467pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise

CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serve as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 2099 CTTGCACTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CTTGCACTTGGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1474  
 ADB74948  
 ID ADB74948 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB74948;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endothelial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;

KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003082542-A1.  
 PN 01-MAY-2003.  
 PD 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907979.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
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 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104060P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005404.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
 PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-765412/72.  
 DR  
 XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; Page 109; 475bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for hemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in

CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
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CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Gaps 0;

2099 CCGGCACTGCGCGATGC 2116

DB 2 CCGGCACTGCGCGATGC 19

RESULT 1475

ADCC8594

ADCC8594 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;  
cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
osteopathic; antarthritic; anorectic.

Homo sapiens.

US2003059772-A1.

27-MAR-2003.

18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909064.

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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits IJ,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-540670/51.  
XX  
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
XX cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
XX differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
XX retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
XX hypoinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
XX those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
XX the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
XX useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
XX immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
XX antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
XX expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
XX purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
XX PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
XX defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
XX amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCGTATGC 2116  
|||||

DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCGTATGC 19  
RESULT 1476  
ID ADC39794  
XX ADC39794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC  
XX ADC39794;  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
KW hypoinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytosolic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003059828-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904553.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-006125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-006348P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113295P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143046P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028554.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030919.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Pliavskoff E, Pong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,  
 PI Maehar JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams FM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-540675/51.  
 XX  
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
 PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 477bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a

CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 2099 CCGCAGCTTCCGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCGCAGCTTCCGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1477  
 ADC40308  
 ID ADC40308 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADC40308;  
 AC  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DB  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003059829-A1.

XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905381.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066344P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX (SETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-540676/51.  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptide, for linking a  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
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CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
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CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
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CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
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CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
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CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
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PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gebert H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
P1 Godwani PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AT, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
P1 Mather UP, Pan D, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas DJ,  
P1 William PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX MPI, 2003-615762/58.  
DR

PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX

PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
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CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
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CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
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CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
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CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
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CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA libraries to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC CDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
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CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
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CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
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CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
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CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
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SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCGTGAATC 2116  
|||||  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTTCGTGAATC 19  
|||||

RESUJT 1479  
ADCC34432  
ID ADCC34432 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADCC34432;  
XX

XX	18-DEC-2003	(first entry)	
DT			
DE		Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.	
XX			
XX		Human, PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic; tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;	
KW		neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;	
KW		endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;	
KW		rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;	
KW		cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder	
KW		reclintis pimentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;	
KW		hyperinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;	
KW		arthritis; cerdiant; vulnery; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;	
KW		osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.	
OS			
XX		Homo sapiens.	
XX			
XX		US2003036094-A1.	
XX			
PD		20-FEB-2003.	
PF			
XX		13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904820.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059113P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059115P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059117P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059119P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059121P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059122P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059184P.	
PR	18-SEP-1997;	97US-0059263P.	
PR	18-SEP-1997;	97US-0059266P.	
PR	15-OCT-1997;	97US-0062125P.	
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062285P.	
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062287P.	
PR	21-OCT-1997;	97US-0063486P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0062814P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0062816P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063045P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063120P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063121P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063127P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063128P.	
PR	27-OCT-1997;	97US-0063327P.	
PR	27-OCT-1997;	97US-0063329P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063541P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063542P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063544P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063549P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063550P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063564P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063435P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063704P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063732P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063734P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063735P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063738P.	
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064215P.	
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0063870P.	
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064103P.	
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064248P.	
PR	07-NOV-1997;	97US-0064809P.	
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.	
PR	17-NOV-1997;	97US-0065846P.	
PR	18-NOV-1997;	97US-0065693P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066120P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066453P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066466P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066511P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066772P.	



PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0068026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000581P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
 PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.  
 XX  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Batstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Garber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-615763/58.  
 XX  
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating cancers, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 PT neurological diseases, and skin diseases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of

CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating of chondrocytes or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2099 CCTGCACTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1480  
 ADC29487  
 ID ADC29487 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADC29487;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocytes; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosolic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003049676-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PP 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902736.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062156P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062185P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219-  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565-  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004414-  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004-  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841-  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377-  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439-  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042-  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00015264-  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710-  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00023328-  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350-  
 (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Ann Roy M, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-585107/55.  
 DR Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO234 (useful for treating  
 XX rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis) and PRO187  
 PT (useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, cancer).  
 PT  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 451pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a

CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1481  
ADC29018  
ID ADC29018 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC29018;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KM Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; anarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003049677-A1.  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00108824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019317.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-01019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146225P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146229P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146230P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146231P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146233P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146234P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146235P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146236P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146237P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146238P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146239P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146240P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000581.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
XX Pflavrovic B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A,  
XX Goddard PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillman KJ, Kijavlin ID,  
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI; 2003-615797/58.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides

PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Prod. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 0;  
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ID ADCC40903 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADCC40903;  
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XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003054400-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902692.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
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PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005804.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX (GSTM ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Aabkenazi A, Botsstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 XX P1 P1lvavoff E, Peng S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 P1 P1 Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 P1 P1 Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 XX P1 Williams PM, Wood WJ;  
 DR WPI; 2003-708343/67.  
 XX  
 PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,  
 PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological  
 PT diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or

CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of transgenic  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
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 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
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 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
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 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
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 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
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 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2;  
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 Db 2 CCGTCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
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 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2003054441-A1.  
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 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
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 PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905056.  
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 KR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-006312P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US030999.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
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PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi UC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kiljavin IO;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI William PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-695902/66.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration,  
PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478bp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
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CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
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CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
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CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCGGCACTGCGGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCGGCACTGCGGATGC 19  
RESULT 1484  
ID ADC34008 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
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AC  
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XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
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XX Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulvar; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003073077-A1.  
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PD 17-Apr-2003.  
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PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905088.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063733P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066345P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099804P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101933P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Alvarado E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen MJ, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits ID;  
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-695953/66.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for  
PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476p; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise

CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGTCACTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
|||||

Db 2 CCGTCAGTTCCGTGATGC 19  
|||||

RESULT 1485

ADCT3078  
ID ADCT3078 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX  
AC ADCT3078;

XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX  
KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vlnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
PN US2003073079-A1.

XX  
PD 17-APR-2003.

XX  
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907575.

XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-008026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.



PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Palvaroff E, Pong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy WA, Stewart VA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-743809/70.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245  
 PT and PRO168, useful for treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 PT disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and  
 PT psoriasis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CTTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CTTGCACTTGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1486  
 ADCl2530  
 ID ADCl2530 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADCl2530;  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003082541-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902713.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059283P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059285P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059286P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063446P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerlicsen MB, Goddard A;

PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich ID;

PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;

PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPL; 2003-743881/70.

PT New secreted transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding  
PT the polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in identifying chromosomes, as  
PT chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 487pp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CTTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CTTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1487  
 ADD05085  
 ID ADD05085 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD05085;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 5g; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumor; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
 KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003104469-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907652.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063556P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063705P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0101882P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109310P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146224P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146225P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146226P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146227P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146228P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146229P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146230P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146231P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146233P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146234P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146235P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146236P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146237P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146238P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 XX  
 XX (GUTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aekhenaz A, Botstein D, Desnyere L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvarole E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavin IJ;  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-801231/75.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity

CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

CC  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGTGCATTGCGCTGATGC 2116

DB 2 CCGTGCATTGCGCTGATGC 19

RESULT: 1488

ADD04091 ADD04091 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADD04091;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
XX hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003104381-A1.

PN 05-JUN-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903823.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.



PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063720P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098030P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerlitsen ME, Goddard A;

PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI, 2003-801268/75.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
PT syndrome.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Db 2099 CCGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
2 CCGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
ID ADD19588 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD19588;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Oreochromis niloticus SNP OLA primer SEQ ID NO:223.  
 DE  
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo galar;  
 KM Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;  
 KM polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;  
 KM detection; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Oreochromis niloticus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003060160-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-JUL-2003.  
 XX  
 PD 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.  
 XX  
 PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.  
 PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.  
 PI Lile O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;  
 XX WPI; 2003-627386/59.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which  
 PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic  
 PT acids.  
 PS  
 PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 223; 233bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of  
 CC Salmo galar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;  
 CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to  
 CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.  
 CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least  
 CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. galar SNPs, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)  
 CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (ii) capable  
 CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. galar SNPs and, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the  
 CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a percentage genotype database  
 CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the  
 CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a  
 CC sample genotype to the parent genotype database, where a match between  
 CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies  
 CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of  
 CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. galar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,  
 CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for  
 CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which  
 CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more  
 CC (ii) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. galar SNPs and O. niloticus  
 CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (ii). (ii) is  
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic  
 CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic  
 CC acids with one or more (ii) which is derived from O. niloticus  
 CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic  
 CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that  
 CC hybridises to (ii). (iii) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule  
 CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 3438 GGCCCTGAGCAGGAGAA 3455  
 DB 18 GTCCAGAGCAGCAGGAGAA 1  
 11  
 RESULT 1491  
 ID ADE65749/c  
 ID ADE65749 standard; RNA, 19 BP.  
 AC ADE65749;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:204.  
 XX  
 KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;  
 KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
 KM central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KM Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KM polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
 KM viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
 KM vasotropic; nocotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virocid; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
 KM antiviral; antineoplastic; human; c-fos; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003070914-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
 XX  
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-038680P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409283P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-040129P.  
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mcawiggen J, Belgelman L;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-679877/64.  
 XX  
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
 PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
 PT inflammation.  
 PS  
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 204; 145bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
 CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
 CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
 CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
 CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
 CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
 CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
 CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
 CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the

CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-  
CC targeted double-stranded siNA.  
CC  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
QY 4684 TTGAGCCAGTCCTGGGAC 4701  
Db 18 TTGAGCCAGGCTCGGATC 1  
RESULT 1492  
ADE65633  
ID ADE65633 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE65633;  
AC  
XX  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
DE Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:88.  
XX  
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
KM central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
KM Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
KM viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
KM vasotropic; nocotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
KM anticonvulsant; nephroretropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070914-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
XX WPI, 2003-679877/64.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
PT inflammation.

XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 88; 145bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes  
CC of siNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-  
CC targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript  
CC target sequence.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2;  
QY 4684 TTGAGCCAGTCCTGGGAC 4701  
Db 2 TTGAGCCAGGCTCGGATC 19  
RESULT 1493  
ADE27175/c  
ID ADE27175 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE27175;  
AC  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:119.  
XX  
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;  
KM stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
KM antiatherosclerotic; cyostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;  
KM atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;  
KM genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2003070885-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.



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PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcwiggan J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 119; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); arteriosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5406 AAGAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5423
Db 18 AAGAGAAAAAGAAAGCA 1
RESULT 1494
ADE37465
ID ADE27465 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE27465;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Stearyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:409.
DE
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
KM stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
KM arteriosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
KM genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO2003070885-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
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XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcwiggan J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 409; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); arteriosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5406 AAGAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5423
Db 2 AAGAGAAAAAGAAAGCA 19
RESULT 1495
ADE34919
ID ADE34919 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE34919;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003077583-A1.
PN
XX
XX 24-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905075.
PF
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
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PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063328P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0066480P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aeshkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin DJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-777194/73.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for  
 PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
 PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286, 474pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to

CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1496  
ADP37651/C  
ID ADP37651 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP37651;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1940.  
XX  
KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;  
KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;  
KM cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;  
KM nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;  
KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;  
KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodioma;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070910-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.  
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.  
XX  
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment  
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth  
PT factor receptor gene.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1940; 207pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering  
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular  
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a  
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors  
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.  
CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytoskeletal, antidiabetic,

CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and  
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating  
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR gene. The siNA are potentially  
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,  
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodioma,  
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,  
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic  
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of  
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3434 TGAGGCGCTGAGCAGG 3451  
DB 18 TGAGGCGCTGAGCAGG 1  
RESULT 1497  
ADP37404  
ID ADP37404 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP37404;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1693.  
XX  
KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;  
KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;  
KM cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;  
KM nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;  
KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;  
KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodioma;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070910-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.  
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.  
XX  
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment  
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth  
PT factor receptor gene.

```
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1693; 207pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antihypertensive, antiproliferative, nephroprotective and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating and
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3434 TGAAGGCGCCCTGAGCAGG 3451
Db 2 UGAGGCGCCCGAGACUGG 19
RESULT 1498
ADP49808
ID ADP49808 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP49808;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA lower sequence SEQ ID NO:536.
XX
KW ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KW cytosstatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
```

```
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 536; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytosstatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADP49273-ADP50143
XX represent siNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 61.1%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1929 TTTGAGCAGGCGACGTTG 1946
Db 1 UUGGCGCGACGCAUGUUG 18
RESULT 1499
ADP49394/C
ID ADP49394 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP49394;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA lower sequence SEQ ID NO:122.
XX
KW ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KW cytosstatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 122; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytosstatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
```

CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of  
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to  
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral  
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,  
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,  
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single  
CC -nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADP50143  
CC represent siNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP, 6 A, 8 C, 2 G, 0 T, 3 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1929 TTTCAGCAGGCGACGCTTG 1946  
DB 19 TTTCAGCAGGCGACGCTTG 2

RESULT 1500  
ADP17737/c  
ID ADF17737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADF17737;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligo marker TG330 used for mapping S\_bulbocastanum Rpi-b1b.

XX PCR; primer; marker; ss; Rpi-b1b gene cluster; growth regulator;  
KW oomycete infection; introgression breeding; plant; late blight.

OS Solanum bulbocastanum.

XX EPI34979-A1.

XX 13-AUG-2003.

XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00075565.

XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002BP-00075565.

XX (KWEK-) KWEK EN RESEARCHBEDRIJF AGRICO BV.

XX Van Der Vossen BAG, Allefs JHM;

XX WPI; 2003-714439/68.

PT New resistance gene conferring resistance against an oomycete pathogen,  
PT useful for producing plants, especially potatoes and tomatoes, resistant  
PT against oomycete pathogens such as Phytophthora infestans.

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 13; 86bp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel isolated polynucleotides that confer  
CC resistance against late blight caused by the oomycete pathogen  
CC Phytophthora infestans, which threatens both tomato and potato crops.  
CC Specifically, it refers to a gene cluster (namely Rpi-b1b) that encodes  
CC late-acting repeat (LRR) proteins identified in Solanum bulbocastanum,  
CC and which cause disease resistance to bacteria, fungi, nematodes etc.  
CC These R genes, namely Rpi-b1b, RGC1-b1b, RGC3-b1b and RGC4-b1b, can be  
CC described as plant growth regulators. They are useful in providing  
CC resistance to Phytophthora infestans, especially in Solanum tuberosum  
CC (potato) plants to protect against oomycete infection or to demonstrate  
CC disease susceptibility. Resistance can be conferred by transformation of  
CC existing potato and tomato cultivars with the gene, a procedure that is  
CC more straightforward and faster than conventional introgression breeding.  
CC This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used as a marker for  
CC mapping the Solanum bulbocastanum Rpi-b1b gene cluster of the invention.  
XX Sequence 19 BP, 5 A, 8 C, 4 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3995 CTGAGCTGTGAGACTG 4012  
DB 18 CTGAGCTGTGAGACTG 1

RESULT 1501  
ADP31721

XX ADF31721 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADF31721;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human IGF-1R siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:386.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;  
KW proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;  
KW inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;  
KW transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;  
KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; immunosuppressive; human;  
KW insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W02003070911-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409283P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcwigsen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth  
PT factor-1 receptor gene.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 386; 147bp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1  
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNA may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate  
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms

```
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3092 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 3109
DB 2 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 19
RESULT 1502
ADP31444/C
ID ADF31444 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF31444;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGF-1R transcript target sequence/siRNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:109.
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification; cancer;
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KM proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KM inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;
KM transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;
KM antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KM insulin-like growth factor I receptor; IGF-1R; target sequence; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070911-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman U, Chowrira B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-721691/68.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
PT factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 109; 147bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor I
```

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CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siRNA, which is identical to the IGF-1R transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3092 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 3109
DB 18 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 1
RESULT 1503
ADP34667/C
ID ADF34667 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF34667;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PEG10 reverse transcriptase PCR primer #2.
XX
XX ss; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; cell proliferation;
KM paternally expressed gene 10; PEG10; cell death; cancer; liver cancer;
KM hepatoma; hepatic carcinoma; apoptosis; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2003093066-A.
XX
PD 02-APR-2003.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00290248.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00290248.
XX
XX (UYTY ) UNITV TOKYO.
PA (ONKO-) ONKO THERAPY SCI KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-572666/54.
XX
XX Promoting or suppressing cell proliferation by increasing or decreasing
PT paternally expressed gene 10 (PEG10) protein levels.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 4; 25bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of promoting or suppressing cell
CC proliferation by increasing or decreasing paternally expressed gene 10
CC (PEG10) protein levels, and suppressing or promoting cell death by
CC increasing or decreasing PEG10 protein levels in the cell. The method is
CC useful for promoting or suppressing cell proliferation or cell death.
```

CC Preferably, the method is useful for promoting or suppressing  
CC proliferation or death of cancer cell, preferably liver cancer cell e.g.,  
CC hepatoma cell. A pharmaceutical composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing cell proliferative diseases. The diagnosing method and the  
CC diagnostic reagent are useful for diagnosing hepatic carcinoma,  
CC preferably hepatoma. The present sequence is used in the exemplification  
CC of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4609 GTGCTGAGCCAGAGCAG 4626  
DB 19 GTGCAGAGCCAGGTGCAG 2  
RESULT 1504  
ADP93768/C  
ID ADP93768 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP93768;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human TERT siNA lower strand, SEQ ID 495.  
XX  
CYCOSTATIC; VASOTROPIC; PROTOZOACIDE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE; DERMATOLOGICAL;  
KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antileuker; antirheumatic;  
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;  
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070742-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004088.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-039660P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-689777/65.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the  
XX telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 495; 145BP; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA  
CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short

CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue  
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically  
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,  
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,  
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siNA are also useful for drug  
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,  
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene  
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence  
CC represents the lower strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded  
CC siNA.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1474 TTGGCCCGAGCCTGCAT 1491  
DB 18 TTGGCCCGAGCCTGCAT 1  
RESULT 1505  
ADP93514  
ID ADP93514 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP93514;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human TERT transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID 231.  
XX  
CYCOSTATIC; VASOTROPIC; PROTOZOACIDE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE; DERMATOLOGICAL;  
KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antileuker; antirheumatic;  
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;  
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070742-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004088.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-039660P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-689777/65.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the  
XX telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.

```

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 231; 145pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA
CC interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
CC and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siRNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded
CC siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 61.1%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1474 TTTGGCCGAGGCGCTGGAT 1491
      ::::|||||::|::|:|:|
Db      2 UUGGCCGAGGCCGCGCAU 19

RESULT 1506
ADP84781/c
ID      ADP84781 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC      ADP84781;
XX
DT      26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 1075.
XX
XX      short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX      v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX      cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD      28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF      20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX
PR      20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR      11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR      06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR      15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
PR      29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR      05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR      09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR      14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
PR      15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX

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PI      Ncswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-679889/64.
DR
XX
XX      New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT      and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT      cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX      Example 7; SEQ ID NO 1075; 197pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      2665 TCTCTGAGTCCCTCCAC 2682
      |||||
Db      19 TCTCTGAGCCCTCCTC 2

RESULT 1507
ADP84462
ID      ADP84462 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC      ADP84462;
XX
DT      26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 756.
XX
XX      short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX      v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX      cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD      28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF      20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX
PR      20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR      11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR      06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR      15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
PR      29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR      05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR      09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR      14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
PR      15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Ncswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-679889/64.
XX
XX      New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT      and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT      cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX

```



PS Example 7, SEQ ID NO 756; 197bp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering  
CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint  
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1  
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic  
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,  
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug  
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,  
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of  
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2665 TCTCTGAGTCCCTCCAC 2682  
Db 1 UCTUCGAGCCCTCCCTC 18  
RESULT 1508  
ADH59402  
ID ADH59402 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH59402;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5s; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vasculature endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003039972-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906700.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-01018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0109437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000355P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001404P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.  
XX  
PA (GENT ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Denoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, F  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, G  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, K  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, T  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-503393/47.  
XX  
XX  
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO211, PRO217 and PRO230, useful for  
PT treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral  
PT sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies and psoriasis.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hyperinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 19  
CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116

RESULT 1509  
AD138181  
ID AD138181 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
XX

AC AD138181;  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hyperinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX US2003054352-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907925.  
PR  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064218P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064315P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams FM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2003-695899/66.  
 DR Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal  
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypohidrotic anhidrosis, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 2116  
 Db 2 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 19

RESULT 1510  
 ADI00303/C  
 ID ADI00303 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADI00303;  
 XX  
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer SEQ ID 83 used to amplify human PKD-1 exon 13 DNA.  
 XX  
 KW mutation analysis; PKD; polycystic kidney disease; human; PKD-1; ss; PCR;  
 XX primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003152936-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 14-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 PP 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-00083246.  
 XX  
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328739P.  
 XX  
 PA (ATHE-) ATHENA DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Jones JG, Hennigan AN, Curran JA, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;  
 PI Flynn KE, Garces JA, Palatucci CM;  
 DR WPI; 2003-897708/82.  
 XX

PT Analyzing mutations of a target nucleic acid by detecting heteroduplexes  
PT from generated duplexes, useful for diagnosing patients affected with  
PT polycystic kidney disease.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 63; 126bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method of mutation analysis of a target  
CC nucleic acid which comprises incubating a sample having the target  
CC nucleic acid in a reaction mixture, in the presence of at least one first  
CC and second nucleic acid, where incubation produces amplified products,  
CC generating duplexes in the amplified products and detecting the presence  
CC or absence of a heteroduplex from the duplexes, where its presence  
CC indicates a potential mutation in the target nucleic acid and its absence  
CC indicates the absence of mutation in the target nucleic acid. The method  
CC and compositions of the invention may be useful for analysing mutation  
CC and diagnosing patients affected with PKD (polycystic kidney disease).  
CC The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention which was  
CC used to amplify human polycystic kidney disease PKD-1 DNA.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3276 TAGTGCAGCCCGAGCCT 3293  
Db 19 TTGTCCAGCCCGAGCCT 2  
ACAA59132  
ID ACAA59132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACAA59132;  
XX  
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
XX  
KW Human; PRO; primer; 66; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
KW pathological disorder; cardiac insufficiency disorder; protein secretion;  
KW pancreas; diabetes; gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; psoriasis;  
KW skin disease; keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; tumour;  
KW lung squamous cell carcinoma; epidermoid carcinoma; vulva; glioma; PCR;  
KW cytosarcoma; cardiac; endocrine; antidiabetic; gastrointestinal;  
KW antidiabetic; dermatological; vulnery.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002146709-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909088.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desmoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flivnaro E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerder H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin ID;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI, 2003-328338/31.  
XX

PT Isolated nucleic acid useful for e.g., treating pathological disorders  
 PT encodes a secreted or transmembrane protein.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; Page 107; 473pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The  
 CC PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in treating pathological  
 CC disorders and tumours, in therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency  
 CC disorders and in therapeutic treatment of disorders involving protein  
 CC secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes. They can also be used in  
 CC treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of  
 CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, and skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g., psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung  
 CC squamous cell carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas).  
 CC The sequences can be used as molecular markers for protein  
 CC electrophoresis purposes and can be utilised in protein-protein binding  
 CC assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell-based assays.  
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19  
 ACAS8529  
 ID ACAS8529 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACAS8529;  
 XX  
 DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer #135 used to isolate cDNA encoding a human PRO polypeptide.  
 XX  
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO polypeptide; cancer;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; ischemia; cytotactic; neurotropic; vasotropic;  
 KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002192659-A1.  
 PD 19-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902853.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059144P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-361832/34.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or



PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deeneyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-708341/67.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 483bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC retinal T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 CC hypohinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.38; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 2099 CCGTGCATTGCGTATGC 2116

Db ||||| || ||||| |||||  
 2 CCGTGCATTGCGTATGC 19  
 RESULT 1514  
 ADL69866  
 ID ADL69866 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADL69866;  
 XX  
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GIPr transcript target sequence/siRNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:87.  
 XX  
 KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;  
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; obesity;  
 KW type 1 diabetes; type 2 diabetes; anorectic; antidiabetic; human;  
 KW gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor; GIPr; target sequence; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO2003070968-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004907.  
 XX  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mcawiggen J, Belgelman L, Usman N;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-697624/66.  
 XX  
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of obesity and diabetes, downregulates expression of the gene  
 PT for gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor.  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 87; 141bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)  
 CC or the GIP receptor (GIPr) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may  
 CC not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
 CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
 CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
 CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
 CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs  
 CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
 CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate  
 CC expression of the GIPr gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g.,  
 CC by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grats and transplants for the treatment  
 CC of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating treating  
 CC obesity or type 1 or 2 diabetes. The siNAs are also useful for drug  
 CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,  
 CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene  
 CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence  
 CC represents the upper strand of the GIPr transcript targeted double-stranded  
 CC siNA, which is identical to the GIPr transcript target sequence.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2635 CCGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 2652  
DB 2 CCGATCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 19  
|||:|||||:|||||  
|||:|||||:|||||

## RESULT 1515

ADL69979/C  
ID ADL69979 standard; RNA, 19 BP.

AC ADL69979;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human GIPR siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:200.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic; target identification;  
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; obesity;  
XX type 1 diabetes; type 2 diabetes; anorectic; antidiabetic; human;  
XX gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor; GIPR; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W02003070968-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004907.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409283P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N;

PI WPI; 2003-697624/66.

DR WPI; 2003-697624/66.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity and diabetes, downregulates expression of the gene

PT for gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 200; 141bp, English.

PS The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

XX downregulate expression of the human gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)

CC or the GIP receptor (GIPR) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may

CC not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs

CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a

CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits

CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes

CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate

CC expression of the GIPR gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g.,

CC ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment

CC of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating creating

CC obesity or type 1 or 2 diabetes. The siNAs are also useful for drug

CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,

CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene

CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence

CC represents the lower strand of a human GIPR-targeted double-stranded

CC siNA.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

QY 2635 CCGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 2652  
DB 18 CCGATCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 1  
|||:|||||:|||||  
|||:|||||:|||||

QY 2635 CCGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 2652  
DB 18 CCGATCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 1  
|||:|||||:|||||  
|||:|||||:|||||

## RESULT 1516

ABD24924  
ID ABD24924 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABD24924;

DT 28-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE A1095492-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3936.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;

XX anasthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;

XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sendraesgra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3936; 763bp; English.

PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antidiabetic,

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or



CC creating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidine present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408  
Db 2 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 19

RESULT 1517  
ADE79364  
ID ADE79364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE79364;  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/cranmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; 5p; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003135025-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-JUL-2003.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904992.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063337P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063339P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0080021P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0080021P.



CC	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0065364P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0065453P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0065466P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0065511P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.
PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066772P.
PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066840P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0069425P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-009803P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98WO-US018824.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-0100262P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019177.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	13-OCT-1998;	98WO-US019437.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0104080P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98WO-US025109.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	98US-0113296P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020594.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99WO-US023089.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028214.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028564.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030999.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000US-00655350.
XX	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
PA		
XX		
PI	Ashkenazi A, Bortstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;	
PI	Flvarenoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;	
PI	Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich JJ;	
PI	Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2004-020353/02.	
XX		
PT	New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for	
PT	diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.	
XX		
PS	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 480pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides	
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise	
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a	
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating	
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful	
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a	
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO	
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity	
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or	

CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC	bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC	hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA libraries to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
SQ	
Sequence	19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	2099 CCTGCACCTTGGCCTGATGC 2116 
Dn	2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19
RESULT 1519	
ADE73464	
ID	ADE73464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	
XX	ADE73464;
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DB	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM	tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KX	neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW	endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM	rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondocyte;
KX	cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW	retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM	hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KX	arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW	osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003129592-A1.
XX	
BD	10-JUL-2003.
XX	

PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905449.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030991.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerder H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-020333/02.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acids encoding polypeptides designated PRO have sequence  
 PT identity to various secreted proteins and transmembrane proteins and are  
 PT useful in molecular techniques and as therapeutic agents.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for

CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Gy 2039 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1520  
ADE73999  
ID ADE73999 standard, DNA, 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE73999;  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003148370-A1.  
XX  
PD 07-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904838.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063818P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063819P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063845P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065639P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
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PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-00880026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flivaoroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerltzen MB, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IU;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;

PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-020440/02.  
XX  
PT Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins  
PT they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,  
PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 1pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acids encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypotinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1521  
ADE9553  
ID ADE9553 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE9553;  
XX  
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003211576-A1.  
XX  
XX 13-NOV-2003.  
XX  
XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298993.  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (SETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
XX Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini RJ;  
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Peoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-021580/02.  
XX  
XX New PRO polypeptide for preparing a medicament for treating a condition  
XX that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g.  
XX inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acids encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
XX cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
XX differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
XX retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
XX hypotinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify

CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1522

AD98672  
ID ADE98672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE98672;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

KW Human; PCR; primer; 53; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003211569-A1.

XX 13-NOV-2003.

XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904938.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066433P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101933P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001404P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0002071P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002332P.  
PR 16-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065530.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deansyars L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-021576/02.

XX New isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal  
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Usher  
 PT syndrome.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 469pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Db Best local similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1523  
 ADE99099  
 ID ADE99099 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
 XX

AC ADE99099;  
 XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

DE Human, PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 XX retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 XX hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;  
 XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003211568-A1.  
 PN 13-NOV-2003.

XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904805.  
 XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX (SETH) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-021575/02.

XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated  
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,  
 PT cancer injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or  
 PT cancer.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA





XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DE Human: PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hypohinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cycostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003180312-A1.  
 PN 25-SEP-2003.  
 PD 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299976.  
 PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-031838/03.  
 XX New PRO polypeptide useful for preparing a medicament for treating a  
 PT condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody,  
 PT e.g. inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 PS The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorder, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypohinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis

CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCCGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1526  
 ADF73539  
 ID ADF73539 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX ADF73539;  
 AC ADF73539;  
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DE  
 XX Human: PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hypohinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cycostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003166051-A1.  
 PN 04-SEP-2003.  
 PD 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904920.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR	27-OCT-1997;	97US-0063129P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063541P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063542P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063544P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063549P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063554P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063556P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063435P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063704P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063732P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063734P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063735P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063738P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0064215P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0063870P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064103P.
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064248P.
PR	07-NOV-1997;	97US-0064809P.
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.
PR	17-NOV-1997;	97US-0065693P.
PR	18-NOV-1997;	97US-0065846P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0065120P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0065364P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066453P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066466P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.
PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066772P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0066840P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0066942P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099803P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98MO-US01882P.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-0100262P.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98MO-US01917P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100859P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019437.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101080P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98MO-US02510P.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US02109P.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021547.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99MO-US02308P.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028214.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028301.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US02856P.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US02856P.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030911.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US03099P.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US00356P.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008437.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US015042.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015064.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000US-00665350.

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerlitsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Gdowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KA, Kljavin JI,  
PI Mather JP, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI William PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-020549/02.  
XX  
XX  
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
XX in gene therapy, in chromosome and gene mapping, as chromosome markers,  
XX in tissue typing, in identifying chromosomes, and for treating e.g. tumor  
XX or arthritis.

Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478pp; English.

The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptides, for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypotension, anaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

**Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;**

Query Match	0.3%	Score 14.8	DB 1	Length 19
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19

**RESULT 1527**

ID ADG92382 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XIX

AC ADG92382;  
XX  
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5S; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003027145-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 06-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907613.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066710P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066722P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01001824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-01043037.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baion DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Pilveroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich I;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-118832/12.  
  
XX New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide for use as hybridization  
XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and  
XX DNA, and in gene therapy for treating e.g. cancer, Parkinson's disease  
XX and wounds.  
  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PRA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+3; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 2116

DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 19

RESULT 1528

ADG92809 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADG92809;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocytes; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PRA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulvar; cytotactic; ophthalmological;

XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003027146-A1.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907942.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
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PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
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PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
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PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
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PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
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PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
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 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
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 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
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 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff R, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Raoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI; 2004-106404/11.  
 XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide useful for various  
 PT applications e.g. hybridization probes.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinulinemia,  
 CC hypoinulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The

CC PRO gene may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1529  
 ADG47553/c  
 ID ADG47553 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADG47553;  
 XX  
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligomer ON #2 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.  
 XX  
 XX Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;  
 XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;  
 XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;  
 XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
 XX ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..15  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; U\*  
 FT represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "  
 XX  
 PN US2003096980-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.  
 XX  
 PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.  
 XX  
 PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.  
 PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.  
 PA (MATTE/) MATTEUCCI M.  
 PA (JONE/) JONES R J.  
 PA (GUTTE/) GUTIERREZ A J.  
 PA (PUDLO/) PUDLO J.  
 XX  
 XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;  
 PI Pudio J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-008952/01.  
 XX  
 XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating  
 PT leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or  
 PT as diagnostic assays, and primers.  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 17; 66pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer  
 CC analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense  
 CC oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is  
 CC also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as  
 CC cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human  
 CC immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human  
 CC papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present

CC sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424  
DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 2  
RESULT 1530  
ID ADH20598 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADH20598;  
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinoid pigmentum; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;  
KM hyponatremia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2004005553-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908576.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
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PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109301P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
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PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
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PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Aekhenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
XX Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IU,  
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-081703/08.  
XX  
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
XX diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue

PT typing.  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 126bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioactuators. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC recombinant analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC the recombinant analysis of the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1531  
 ADH07453  
 ID ADH07453 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADH07453;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW protein therapy.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004006211-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448713.  
 XX  
 XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663350.  
 PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.  
 XX  
 PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.  
 PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.  
 PA (GODD/) GODOWSKI P J.  
 PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.  
 PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.  
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.  
 PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.  
 XX  
 PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-081748/08.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
 PT in gene therapy, as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis,  
 PT as hybridization probes or as therapeutic agents.  
 PT  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 466bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioactuators. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.  
 CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody  
 CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a  
 CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or  
 CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO  
 CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,  
 CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of  
 CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The  
 CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as  
 CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the  
 CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural  
 CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify  
 CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 CC  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1532  
 ADH5998  
 ID ADH5998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 ADH5998



XX ADH59998;  
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN US2003215904-A1.  
 PD 20-NOV-2003.  
 XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906722.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-141684/14.  
 XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, as  
 PT molecular weight markers in protein electrophoresis, for treating  
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, congenital microvillus  
 PT atrophy.  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal

CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CTTGACCTTGCATGTC 2116  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CTTGACCTTGCATGTC 19

RESULT 1533

ADH51509/c  
 ADH51509 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADH51509;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant infection-related PCR primer SeqID26.

KM plant disease; oomycete infection; Phytophthora infestans; fungicide;  
 KM Rpi-b1b protein; plant; late blight; Solanaceae; potato; tomato; PCR;  
 KM primer; ss.

OS Solanum bulbocastanum.

PN US2003221215-A1.

PD 27-NOV-2003.

PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003US-00360522.

PR 07-FEB-2003; 2003US-00360522.

XX (KWEE-) KWEEK EN RESEARCHBEDRIJF AGRICO BV.

PI ALLEFS JHM, Van Der Vossen EAG;

XX WPI; 2004-010903/01.

XX New isolated or recombinant Rpi-b1b nucleic acids and proteins, useful  
 PT for providing members of the Solanaceae family e.g. Solanaceae tuberosum  
 PT with resistance against oomycete infection.

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 26; 98bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel DNA sequence in the field of plant  
 CC disease, in particular oomycete infections. The DNA sequence encodes a  
 CC protein which may provide a plant or its progeny with at least partial  
 CC resistance against an oomycete infection caused by Phytophthora  
 CC infestans. The invention may be useful for the development of compounds  
 CC with a fungicide activity. The DNA sequence of the invention encodes an  
 CC Rpi-b1b protein comprising 970 amino acids. The nucleic acid, vector, its  
 CC cell, protein or binding molecule is useful for providing a plant or its  
 CC progeny with resistance against an oomycete infection such as late blight  
 CC (a disease of major importance to production of Solanaceae such as potato  
 CC and tomato cultivars). The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which  
 CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3995 CTTGACCTGTGGAAGCTG 4012  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CTTGACCTGTGGAAGCTG 1

RESULT 1534

ADH07026  
 ADH07026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADH07026;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53; PCR primer #1.

KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004005665-A1.

PD 08-JAN-2004.

PF 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00449656.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.

PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.

PA (GODO/) GODDARD A.

PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.

PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.

PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.

PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.

PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.

PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;

PI Williams PM, Wood WI,

XX WPI; 2004-081725/08.

PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,  
PT or preparing a medicament for treating a condition that is responsive to  
PT the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g. inflammatory diseases,  
PT cancer or AIDS.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 462bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.  
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody  
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a  
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or a  
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO  
CC polypeptides are used as hybridization probes for gene mapping,  
CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of  
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The  
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as  
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic  
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the  
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify  
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1535  
AD118768  
ID AD118768 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AD118768;  
XX  
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; proliferation;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinflammation;  
XX hypoinflammation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US200315299-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904766.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065635P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098035P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-020479/02.  
 XX  
 PT Sixty two isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245  
 PT or PRO1868, useful for treating psoriasis and epithelial cancers such as  
 PT lung squamous cell carcinoma.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 426bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity

CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCGCACTGCCCGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCGCACTGCCCGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1536  
 AD165488  
 ID AD165488 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AD165488;  
 XX  
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytosolic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003148419-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903603.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063341P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063422P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-006345P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063704P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063732P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063734P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063735P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063738P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0064215P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0063870P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064103P.
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064248P.
PR	07-NOV-1997;	97US-0064809P.
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.
PR	17-NOV-1997;	97US-0065846P.
PR	18-NOV-1997;	97US-0065633P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066120P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066343P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066453P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066466P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066511P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066772P.
PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066840P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0069425P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099803P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98MO-US018824.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-0100262P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019177.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100958P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019437.
PR	13-OCT-1998;	98US-0104080P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98MO-US025108.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145658P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021090.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021547.
PR	15-OCT-1999;	99MO-US023039.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028214.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028301.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028564.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030911.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030999.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003655.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007377.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014042.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000US-00665350.
XX		
PA	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,	
PI	Flivaeroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltsen MB, Goddard A	
PI	Gadowicki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ,	
PI	Maher JP, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Thomas D,	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2004-020444/02.	

XX	New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and
PT	polypeptides, useful for preventing, diagnosing and treating disorders
PT	associated with their aberrant expression and activity.
XX	
PS	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC	bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC	hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Freq. No. 1e+03; Prid. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	2099 CCGGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116
DB	2 CCGGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19
RESULT 1537	
AD137747	
ID	AD137747 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AD137747;
XX	
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003096340-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906760.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065893P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US02190.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Flaveroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Methner JP, Pan J, Peoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-008942/01.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for producing a PRO polypeptide,  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or treating tumor, or for  
 PT tissue typing.  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474p; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,

CC hypoinulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 2099 CCTGCACCTGGCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTGGCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1538  
ADH76781/c  
ID ADH76781 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ADH76781;  
XX  
XX 22-Apr-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX MCHRI genomic sequence analysis primer #90.  
DE  
XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; anorectic; gene therapy;  
KM obesity; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
OS  
XX WO2003104489-A2.  
PN  
XX 18-DEC-2003.  
PD  
XX 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-BP005917.  
PF  
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002BP-00012569.  
PR  
XX (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.  
PA  
XX Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A,  
PI Retchwald K;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2004-062377/06.  
DR  
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the  
XX presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to  
XX the disorder.  
PT  
XX Example 2; Page 44; 76pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.  
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a

CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence  
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1  
CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a  
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given  
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the  
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide  
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the  
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to  
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility  
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for  
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the  
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide  
CC represents an MCHRI primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 842 CTCCAGCAACCACT 859  
Db 19 CTCCAGCAACCACT 2  
RESULT 1539  
ADH97547  
ID ADH97547 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADH97547;  
AC  
XX  
XX 22-Apr-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypoinulinemia;  
KM hypoinulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cyostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003190610-A1.  
FN  
XX 09-OCT-2003.  
PD  
XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906618.  
PF  
XX 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SBP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SBP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SBP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
PR 18-SBP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063487P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-00631286
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-00633257
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-00633292
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635412
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635421
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635449
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635449
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635454
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635507
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635564
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00634356
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637046
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637322
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637342
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-00637349
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-00641030
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-00642486
PR	07-NOV-1997	97US-00648090
PR	12-NOV-1997	97US-00651866
PR	17-NOV-1997	97US-00658466
PR	18-NOV-1997	97US-00656930
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-00661200
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-00663546
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00664536
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00664666
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00665110
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-00667700
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-00667722
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-00668400
PR	12-DEC-1997	97US-00694256
PR	04-JUN-1998	98US-00880266
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-00998030
PR	10-SEP-1998	98MO-00018824
PR	14-SEP-1998	98US-01002622
PR	14-SEP-1998	98MO-08019177
PR	16-SEP-1998	98MO-00501930
PR	17-SEP-1998	98US-01000858
PR	17-SEP-1998	98MO-00501943
PR	13-OCT-1998	98US-01040680
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-01092046
PR	01-DEC-1998	98MO-00502515
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-01132566
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-01430486
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-01456986
PR	28-JUL-1999	99US-01462232
PR	08-SEP-1999	99MO-08602054
PR	13-SEP-1999	99MO-00502044
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-00502100
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-00502147
PR	05-OCT-1999	99MO-00502308
PR	29-NOV-1999	99MO-005028214
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-08028313
PR	01-DEC-1999	99MO-005028301
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-005028564
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MO-005028565
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MO-08030095
PR	20-DEC-1999	99MO-08030911
PR	05-JAN-2000	99MO-00503099
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000MO-005000219
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000MO-005003565
PR	12-FEB-2000	2000MO-005004414
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000MO-005005004
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MO-08005841
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MO-005007377
PR	30-MAR-2000	2000MO-005008439
PR	23-MAY-2000	2000MO-005014042
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000MO-005015264
PR	28-JUL-2000	2000MO-005020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000MO-005023328
PR	18-SEP-2000	2000US-00655350

(GENT) (GENENTECH INC.

AH Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
XX Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guiray AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WP1; 2004-032142/03.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, useful for producing a  
PT recombinant PRO polypeptide and for treating tumors by gene therapy.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PRA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knock-out animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A's; 6 C's; 4 G's; 7 T's; 0 U's; 0 Other's;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2099 CCTGCACCTTGGCTATGTC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCTGTATGC 19

RESULT 1540  
AD165915  
AD165915 standard; DNA; 19 BP.



XX	AC	AD165915;
XX	AD165915;	
XX	22-APR-2004 (first entry)	
XX	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.	
XX	Human, PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;	
KW	tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;	
KW	neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;	
KW	endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;	
KW	rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;	
KW	cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;	
KW	retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;	
KW	hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;	
KW	arthritis; cardiac; vunerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;	
KW	osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	US2003146371-A1.	
XX	07-AUG-2003.	
XX	16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906777.	
XX	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.	
PR	18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.	
PR	18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.	
PR	15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.	
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.	
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.	
PR	21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.	
PR	27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.	
PR	27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.	
PR	28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.	
PR	29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.	
PR	31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.	
PR	31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.	
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.	
PR	07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.	
PR	12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.	
PR	17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.	
PR	18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.	

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00667702-  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00667720-  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0008026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0018832P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Gadowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Metcher JP, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-020441/02.  
 DR Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins  
 XX they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,  
 PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.  
 PS Example 42, SEQ ID NO 286; 478bp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1541

ID ADH60658 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADH60658;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human, PCR; primer; 5e; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004023331-A1.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 28-APR-2003; 2003US-00425447.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 22-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 30-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.

XX (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.  
 PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.  
 PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.  
 PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.  
 PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.  
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.  
 PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.

PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,

XX WPI; 2004-142655/14.

DR WPI; 2004-142655/14.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 XX cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 XX differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 XX retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 XX hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 XX those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 XX the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 XX useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 XX immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 XX antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 XX expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 XX purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 XX PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 XX defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 XX amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCGGACTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCGGAGTTCTCTGATGC 19

## RESULT 1542

ADJ36757  
ID ADJ36757 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ADJ36757;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 148.

XX antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;

KM bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;

KM adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;

XX human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2004002470-A1.

XX 01-JAN-2004.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0027216.

XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.

PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.

XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.

PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.

PA (VEER/) VAN BERDEWEGH P.

PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.

PA (DMSA/) DEL MASTRO R G.

PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.

PA (ALIE/) ALLEN K.

PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.

XX Kelth T, Little RD, Berdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX WPI; 2004-061675/06.

DR Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating

XX disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic

PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.

XX Example 10; SEQ ID NO 148; 441bp; English.

XX The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully

CC defined sequence having 23574 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous

CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism

CC (SNP) AB+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention

CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising

CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung

CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising

CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of

CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the

CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The

CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders

CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic

CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This

CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4145 AAAAGCCAGCTTCTCCC 4162  
DB 1 AAAAGCCAGCTTCTCCC 18

## RESULT 1543

ADJ99715  
ID ADJ99715 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ADJ99715;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX

KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX US2003187238-A1.

XX 02-OCT-2003.

XX

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PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 05-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenyere L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaioff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-032054/03.  
XX  
XX Isolated nucleic acid for making vector for host cell, comprises  
PT specified sequence identity to nucleotide sequence that encodes  
PT polypeptide having amino acid sequence.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
XX

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides, biosensors or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCTGATGC 19  
ADL08908  
ID ADL08908 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADL08908;  
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003186358-A1.  
 XX 02-OCT-2003.  
 PD 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904877.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100267P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100268P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100859P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028364.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028365.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0066550.  
 (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertlesen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-041195/04.  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid molecule for use in molecular biology, as  
 PT hybridization probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generation of  
 PT anti-sense ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid.  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polypeptides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing C-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polypeptides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACCTTGCCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1545  
ADK98188/c  
ID ADK98188 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK98188;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer of the invention #3908.  
XX  
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX JP2003259875-A.  
XX  
XX 16-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.  
XX  
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.  
XX  
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA  
XX fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single  
XX nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 7217; 2627bp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human  
XX gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a  
XX human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the  
XX detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The  
XX present sequence represents a primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4609 GTGCTGAGCCAGAGCAG 4626  
GTGCTGAGCCAGAGCAG 4626

DB 19 GAGCTGAGCAGAGCAG 2  
RESULT 1546  
ADM25249  
ID ADM25249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM25249;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003096233-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2003.  
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XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903925.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
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XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
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XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
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XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
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XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
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XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
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XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
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XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063411P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063412P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063442P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
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XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
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XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.